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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,029—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897. [TEN PAGES.]

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I.INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	25th June.
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	6987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6325	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5345	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,341	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,378	12th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	24th June 1897.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Scarpa House, 66, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 18, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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OCEANIEN	4,239	Schmidt	6th August.
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 ons, on the 24th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "A STEAMER," on or about 6th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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4 " " 5 "
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at Simla during August 1897. Prizes are largely increased. For particulars, apply

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Fine Arts Society, Simla.

NOTICE.

MY ESTABLISHMENT will be CLOSED TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, but my CIGARETTE FACTORY at MEADOWS STREET and OAK LANE will be OPEN for the SALE of the "JUBILEE CIGARETTES" only.

D. MACROPOLO.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

A SECRETARY to the Surat Municipality is to be APPOINTED on a pay of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300.

Applications, stating qualifications and age of candidate, should be made to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 1st July, 1897.

R. H. L. MOORE,
President, Surat Municipality.

Surat, 17th June, 1897.

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INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st July, 1897, the Taki-Parandj Section of the Ahmedabad-Parandj Railway will be opened for through-booking of all descriptions of traffic and public telegraph messages.

The timings of Trains and the Fares between Ahmedabad and Parandj will be as below:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.			Fares from Ahmedabad. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
		H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad.	Broad-gauge Down Mail. Ar.	9 10			
	Broad-gauge Up Mixed... Ar.	11 34	.....	.....	.....
	Metre-gauge Up Mixed.. Ar.	10 40			
	A.-P. Railway Train ..... Dp.	11 45			
	Ar.	11 49			
Asarva	Dp.	11 55	.....	.....	.....
	Ar.	12 14	0 7 6	0 4 0	0 1 6
Naroda	Dp.	12 17			
	Ar.	12 43	1 2 0	0 9 3	0 2 9
Dabhoda	Dp.	12 51			
	Ar.	13 9	1 7 0	0 12 0	0 3 6
Dehegam	Dp.	13 17			
	Ar.	13 42	2 1 0	1 1 0	0 5 0
Rakhial	Dp.	13 51			
	Ar.	14 29	3 9 0	1 6 0	0 6 3
Talod	Dp.	14 40			
	Ar.	15 20	3 3 0	1 11 0	0 7 9
Parantij					

UP TRAINS.

Station.			Fares from Parantij. 1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.
		H. M.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Parantij	Dp.	15 50	...	...	...
Talod	Ar.	16 30	0 10 0	0 5 3	0 1 6
	Dp.	16 36			
Rakhial	Ar.	17 14	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 3 0
	Dp.	17 17			
Dehegam	Ar.	17 48	1 14 0	1 0 0	0 4 6
	Dp.	17 56			
Dabhoda	Ar.	18 14	2 3 0	1 3 0	0 5 3
	Dp.	18 17			
Naroda	Ar.	18 48	2 13 0	1 8 0	0 6 9
	Dp.	18 51			
Asarva	Ar.	19 9	...	...	...
	Dp.	19 15			
Ahmedabad.	A.-P. Railway Train. Ar.	19 30			
	Broad-gauge Up Mail ..... Dp.	19 40	3 8 0	1 11 0	0 7 9
	Metre-gauge Down Local Mixed ..... Dp.	23 0			

Further information as to rules, rates, and classification of goods can be ascertained on application to Station Masters.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th June, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after THURSDAY, the First of July 1897, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely:—

First.—The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 17 o'clock will start at the same time, but will arrive at Bhusawal at 2-35, leave at 12-45, and arrive at Jubbulpore at 8-15, instead of at 7-10, on the 3rd day.

Second.—The Down Jubbulpore Mail Train now leaving Bombay at 22-39 will leave at 21 o'clock, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-52, leave at 6-10, and arrive at Jubbulpore at 15 o'clock the following day.

Third.—The Mixed and Passenger Train which leaves Bombay at 24 o'clock will start at 22 o'clock, arrive at Bhusawal at 10-40, leave at 18-30, and arrive at Jubbulpore at 12-30 on the third day.

Fourth.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 8-40 for Nagpur will leave at the same time, but it will be accelerated and run as a Mail Train for Howrah via Nagpur; it will arrive at Bhusawal at 17-33, leave at 17-43, and arrive at Nagpur at 3-30 on the following day.

Fifth.—The Train now leaving Bhusawal at 6 o'clock for Nagpur will leave at 6-30, arriving at Nagpur at 19-5 the same evening, instead of at 19-45 as at present.

Sixth.—The Passenger Train which starts from Bhusawal at 9-50 will leave at 20 o'clock and arrive at Nagpur at 9 o'clock the next morning.

Seventh.—The Up Mail Train now leaving Jubbulpore at 3-10 o'clock will leave at 19 o'clock, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-59, leave at 6-3, and arrive in Bombay at 16 o'clock on the second day.

Eighth.—The Up Passenger and Mixed Train now leaving Jubbulpore at 7-45 will leave at 14-30, arrive at Bhusawal at 9-15, leave at 19-30, and arrive in Bombay at 5 o'clock, instead of at 5-30, on the third day.

Ninth.—The Up Passenger Train which starts from Jubbulpore at 22-25 will leave at 21-45, arrive at Bhusawal at 15-30, leave at 18 o'clock, and arrive in Bombay at 9-25, instead of at 9-45, on the third day.

Tenth.—The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 4-30 will leave at 5-0 and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-5, instead of at 15-25, the same day.

Eleventh.—A new Train will leave Nagpur at 20 o'clock and arrive at Bhusawal at 9-0 o'clock on the following morning.

Twelfth.—The Train now leaving Nagpur at 19-20 will leave at 13-30 instead, and run as through Mail Train in connection with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Mail Train. It will arrive at Bhusawal at 2-30, leave at 22-44, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 5-30 the following morning.

Thirteenth.—The Mixed Trains now running between Bhusawal, Badners, and Nagpur will be discontinued.

Fourteenth.—The Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 19-0 o'clock will leave at 16-15, arriving at Sholapur at 0-30, leave at 0-45, and arrive at Raichur at 9-0 o'clock, the next morning.

Fifteenth.—The Down Mail Train now leaving Bombay at 21-30 will leave at the same time, but will arrive at Poona at 2-1, leave at 2-11, and arrive at Raichur at 14-30, instead of at 16-35, on the following day.

Sixteenth.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Poona at 7-15 will leave at 7-30, arrive at Sholapur at 15-40, leave at 16-0 as a Passenger Train, and arrive at Raichur at 24-0 o'clock the same night, instead of at 0-30.

Seventeenth.—The Up Mail Train now leaving Raichur at 11-15 will leave at 10-0, arrive at Poona at 22-0, leave at 22-30, and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 o'clock, instead of at 7-0 o'clock as at present.

Eighteenth.—The Up Mixed Train now leaving Raichur at 13-35 will leave at 11-30 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Poona at 4-30 the next day.

Nineteenth.—The Up Passenger Train now leaving Raichur at 7-50 will leave at 8-0, and arrive at Poona at 0-15, instead of at 23-35.

Twentieth.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Dhond and between Sholapur and Raichur will be discontinued.

Twenty-first.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely:—The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 7-45, 11-0, 14-30, 21-45 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 11-15, 16-45, 19-10, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively. The Up Trains will leave Poona at 1-5, 6-0, 11-15, 15-55, and 21-30, and will arrive in Bombay at 8-5, 11-45, 17-30, 19-30, and 5-30, respectively.

Twenty-second.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla and Thana and Kalyan will be revised.

Twenty-third.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will run as under, namely:—The Down Trains will leave Dhond at 5-0, 10-20 and 23-30, and will arrive at Munmar at 15-0, 2-0 and 7-30, respectively. The Up Trains will leave Munmar at 5-30, 11-0 and 17-30, and will arrive at Dhond at 14-15, 19-5 and 1-50 respectively.

Twenty-fourth.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amrasti and the Wardha Lines will be revised so as to fit in with the Main Line Trains.

2. Season Tickets and free residential Passes will not be available, and passengers will also not be booked locally by any of the Mail Trains between Bombay and Kalyan inclusive.

3. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Sheet and Local Time Tables, dated the First of July 1897, exhibited at Stations, and the Company's Quarterly Guide.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Nineteenth of June, 1897.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

GRAND DIAMOND JUBILEE SEASON.

FUN COMPANY! FUN COMPANY!!

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY! FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!!

COMMENCING

DIAMOND JUBILEE,

TUESDAY, 22ND, WEDNESDAY, 23RD, THURSDAY, 24TH, AND FRIDAY, 25TH.

ENTIRE CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.

FUN, MIRTH, FRIVOLITY AND MUSIC.

Latest Songs, Dances, Farces, Sketches, Gags, &c., &c., and all that lends and blends to

A HEARTY LAUGH.

Full particulars in Programmes and Hand Bills.

Doors open 8-30, Smiling commences at 9-30 P.M.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1,

Plan of Seats and Reserve Tickets at the TIVOLI THEATRE.

S. S. "BRANKSOME HALL"

ARRIVED 20TH JUNE 1897.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th June, 1897.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED to the OLD CENTRAL HOTEL BUILDING, corner of Meadow Street.

BREUL & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
—TAILORS,
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
BREECHES—MAKERS, SHIRT—SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, instead of Monday, the 21st instant, the latter being a public holiday.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 complete Staff officer's uniform.

Teak and black wood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, whatnot, marble tables, sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, chest of drawers, clothes press, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockeryware, etc.

An invoice of 9 American new clocks.

20 cwt of best commercial chloride of lime in lead lined cases.

By order of Khimjee Hirjee and on account and at the risk of Marwari Premsookhdass Jankidass, ex Asia, Branksome Hall and Locksley Hall—

K. H.—395—G 4366-67, 4368-74, 4375-76—17 cases white doria stripes, 29 inches, 40-48 yards, No. 2222.

On account of the converred ex Verona, 1 case of Japanese curiosities, consisting of card and glove boxes, cabinet, teaset, vases, panels, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong light victoria.
1 Humber tandem tricycle.
The property of a Parsee gentleman gone to England—
1 handsome grey Arab horse going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building" Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the Bombay Gazette Office, the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing the business, consisting of valuable and handsome dining, drawing, office and bed rooms furniture of various designs made by Madras carpenters, American organ-magic lantern, new bicycle, a large cooking stove with water tank and chimney suitable for a hotel.

An invoice of new iron and brass single and double bedstead.

An invoice of American new chairs.

An invoice of Kohn's bentwood chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the House of Correction, Clare Road, Byculla, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, a first-rate ebonized cottage piano, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. T. JONES, late Jailor, House of Correction.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF A COTTON-CLEANING AND THREAD FACTORY on the Elphinstone Road, on the east side of the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Trikumdass Purshotum and another, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Pranjee Kessowjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of June, 1893, the following property:—

All that piece of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 3,365 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of the plot of ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 435, 495 745 and 754, new No. 1, 2463, and old Survey No. 1-2892, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Road, on the east-side of the Parel Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the land of Tribhowandas Narotumdas, on the west by the land belonging to Joao De Monte and Louis Gonsalves, on the north by the land belonging to Tribhowandas Narotumdas, and on the south by the land belonging to Nowrejee Jam ojee Wadia, together with the messuages, buildings, chawls, factories and outhouses built and standing thereon, and all machinery, engines, boilers, machines, utensils and appurtenances lying in the said premises and used as a cotton-cleaning and thread factory.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Hilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the outstanding claim of the Kathiawar Trading Co., Ld., (in liquidation) advertised to take place on the 23rd June is POSTPONED till further notice.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr. Omar Jamal's Locksley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned, place:—

25 Arab horses and ponies, consisting of bucks, chargers, pole ponies, harness horses, &c.

The horses are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-BRED KATHIAWAR PONIES AND WALERS, at 'Locksley Hall' Stables, Byculla Opposite the Byculla Club.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place:—

20 country-bred Kathiawar ponies, and about 10 walers.

The horses are now on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Church Gate Street, above Messrs. Gaddum and Co., valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, crockery and plated wares, one first-rate brass frame cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of D. J. SHARP, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bank Street, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of F. W. SHALLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The sale of the Wholan Mill which was to take place on Saturday, the 19th inst., is POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY the 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS of this Company, will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, in consequence of the DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

17th June, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 21st and 22nd instant, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th June, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ONE COMPOUND Non-Condensing Engine 16 H. P. (nominal) by Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies with Patent Automatic Governor and Feed Pump.

2. ONE ROBEY'S FIXED ENGINE and Boiler (undertype) 10 H. P. nominal.

3. ONE DYNAMO by Crompton compound wound, 110 Volts, 162 Amperes, speed 910 Revolutions for 300 16 c. p. lamps with spare Armature and Bearing Blocks.

4. ONE VICTORIA DYNAMO by Brush Electorical Engineering Co. for 200 16 c. lamps.

5. TWO DYNAMOS by Edison Electric Light Co.

6. One SODAWATER MACHINE by Davenport and Co., of London with Barnett and Fosters' Filling Machine for Codds' patent bottles with Syrup Pump.

For prices and further particulars, Apply The Secretary, Madras Club.

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary.

BANKS:

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches,

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 6, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives Cash deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
D. D. BARIA.
B. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.
R. A. IRANI.
DENISON & Co.
J. F. KUTHOKE.
E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.
F. P. PEER.
MORENAS & Co.
JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.
C. D. DAMANIA.
H. D. MOOLAN.
M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE
CIGARETTES.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

A REAL BOON TO SMOKERS.

IN commemoration of the DIAMOND JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN-EMPRESS' Glorious Reign. A Reign during which, the Empire has assumed such proportions that "the SUN NEVER SETS THEREON," I have taken the liberty of introducing a New Brand of Cigarettes bearing upon them the impress of H. M. G. Majesty's countenance.

With the intention of offering to the Public something worthy of the occasion, I have decided to Manufacture these cigarettes from the

VERY FINEST QUALITY
OF
YENIDGE TURKISH TOBACCO,

and to place them on the Market at a price which shall be within the means of all. They are packed in tins of 50 cigarettes, and being distinguished by a special label, are Sold at the following rates:—

The D. J. Cigarettes per tin of 50 .....Rs. 1 8 0
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 1,000 ..... „ 28 0 0

THE FAVOUR OF A TRIAL IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

D. MACROPOLO,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

LATEST (1897) DESIGNS
FINE SAXONY SUITINGS.
LIGHT WEIGHT ALL WOOL } RS. 38-4 CASH.
IMMENSE RANGE OF PATTERNS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Houstead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Bran hes.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent table, lift, baths and other modern comforts. Large stands in its own Garden. Private Villa. Close adjacent Park, Kursaal, Museum, Theatre. Prices moderate. Arrangements made with Families for Rooms out of Winter Season.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatch ng Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS.

INVESTED FUNDS OVER 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE Insurance at Current Rates.

LIFE: Whole Term,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 3-0m. 3-34s. Low water, 8-42m., 9-57s.
Banks closed, public holiday, Diamond Jubilee.
Entertainment to children, Sassoon Reformatory, 7 p.m.
Independent Order of Good Templers, Tea and Concert, Fort High School. (Tea at 6; Concert at 8 p.m.)
Customs Department, Jubilee Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Government Telegraph C. C.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Chupra, Johannesberger, and Avoca left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Oriental and Maria Valerio entered the dock on Saturday; the steamer Arion left it on Friday, and the steamers Baghdad and Kola on Saturday.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game this evening (weather permitting). Play to commence at 5-15.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The Principal, teachers, and boys of this school will commemorate the Diamond Jubilee by an "At home" in the school buildings, on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m., when all past and present teachers and boys of the school are cordially requested to attend.

THE MURDER AT NOWROJI HILL.—Mahadoo Kushna, a Hindu boiler-maker, employed in the Government Dockyard, was, on Saturday afternoon, committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, on the charge of causing murder of a woman, named Cassibai, at Nowroji Hill Second Lane, on Wednesday night last.

FALL OFF A CART.—Govind Pandoo, a Hindu boy, aged ten years, residing at Haines Road, was, on Friday morning, driving with his uncle in a cart along the Cherk Road, when the lad accidentally fell off the cart, and one of the wheels passed over his left thigh, resulting in a fracture. The lad's uncle, Gafoor Peera, in trying to take the boy out from under the wheel, had the thumb and two fingers of his left hand crushed. The boy was detained at the hospital for treatment, while the uncle was allowed to go home after his injuries were dressed.

BURGLARY AT DOCTOR STREET.—Gooma Kamraj, a Marwaree, having his shop in the Doctor Street, returned to Bombay on the 15th instant after an absence of eight months at an up-country place, whither he had gone owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay. On going to the shop on the day following his return, he found it had been broken open into, through a back window, and property consisting of wearing apparel and brass and copper pots, etc., of the aggregate value of Rs. 380, belonging to his customers, had been stolen.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—Edulji Jamshedji, a Parsee, aged fifty-five years, was, on Friday last, going along the Queen's Road, under his umbrella, as it was then raining, when he was accidentally knocked down by a conveyance, which passed over one of his legs, fracturing the shin bone. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.—Another street accident occurred to one Gopal Rowji, a Hindu, aged sixty years, who was knocked down by a dogcart at Bhuleshwar and sustained injuries to his chest, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained. There were two Europeans in the dogcart, one of whom was driving at the time, but their names are not known.

FATAL FALL OFF A ROOF.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, touching the death of Dinna Ali, aged nineteen years, a bricklayer residing at Grant Road. From the last eighteen months deceased had been employed by Mr. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry, a building contractor, who has contracted with Mr. Bomunji Dinshaw Petit for repairs to his bungalow at Warden Road; the work being supervised by the contractor's brother, Mr. Sheriarji Rustomji Mistry. On Friday afternoon deceased, at the order of the superintendent, went on the roof of the bungalow, to repair a leakage in the roof, when accidentally his foot slipped and he fell down on a heap of bricks lying in the compound, a height of about fifty feet, sustaining fracture of the skull. Dr. Cama was sent for, but on his arrival Dinna Ali was found to be dead. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF MR. E. F. VIEGAS.—The Portuguese community of Bombay has lost a promising young man by the death of Mr. Ezzeb F. Viegas, at the age of a little over fifty years. Mr. Viegas had been suffering from some skin eruptions, arising from an impurity of blood, and lastly from sleeplessness. He died on Saturday morning and was buried the same evening, his funeral being attended by a large number of Portuguese and Parsi gentlemen. He was well educated, and knew, besides his mother tongue, Guzerati, Marathi, and French languages. From an early age he showed a partiality to learning accounts and mathematics, and for his proficiency in that branch he was appointed to the high and responsible post of Deputy Accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He was a landed proprietor, and owned houses in Girgaum, Cavel, and Mahim. He married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Da Silva, of Her Majesty's Dockyard. He leaves behind him his widow and her sister as his heirs. He was of a most genial nature and had made a host of friends.

SLIGHT INJURIES PROVING FATAL.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jotiba, a mill-labourer, aged twenty-five years, employed in the Khatao Makanji Mill and residing at Peerkhan Lane. About eight days ago deceased sustained a slight wound on the left foot by a brick falling on it. He did not care much for the injury and continued his work until Tuesday last, when he had lock-jaw and was unable to swallow anything. On the 16th instant, he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning. A verdict of death from tetanus was returned by the jury.—Another coroner's inquiry was held on the same day at the Sonapore burning-ground on view of the body of Bheeva Gopal, aged thirty years, residing with his brother in Trimbuck Purashram Street. Deceased arrived in Bombay in company of his brother from up-country about a fortnight ago, and worked wherever he could. About seven days ago he went out, as usual, in the morning in search of work, and when he returned home in the evening, he showed to his brother a small wound on the third finger of his right hand, which, he said, was caused by a piece of iron falling on it while he was at work in an iron foundry. He applied some household remedies to the wound, which appeared to be healing. Three days ago symptoms of tetanus set in and terminated fatally on Saturday. The jury brought in a verdict of death from tetanus.

CELEBRATION AT THE RIPON CLUB.—The members of the Ripon Club celebrated the jubilee of the birthday of their popular secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, by a din ner at their club premises on Friday, the 18th instant. There were about fifty members present: Mr. I. N. Banajee proposed the health of the guest, and in doing so referred to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama's services to the club and the deep interest he took in promoting the happiness of the members. He was sorry he could not wish him many happy returns on the jubilee of his birthday, but he could safely wish him many happy returns of the day for a long time to come, and he hoped that they would all be present to join in time to come the diamond jubilee of the birth of their energetic secretary. He asked the members to drink to the long life, happiness, and prosperity of their jovial friend, who was, unlike most of them, free from the anxious cares and bother of life. The toast was drunk to the song of "He is a jolly good fellow," during which the chairman garlanded Mr. Cama and presented him with a superb bouquet. Mr. J. C. Cama, in acknowledging the complimentary terms in which his health had been proposed, thanked the members for their kindness and goodwill towards him in assembling there that evening to join in celebrating the completion of his fiftieth birthday. He was glad that his own jubilee birthday would always remind him of the diamond jubilee of their beloved Sovereign, the Queen-Empress of India, whose health he desired all the members to drink right loyally and to wish Her Majesty a continuance of long life, happiness, and prosperity to rule over them. The toast was drunk by all the members standing up and with enthusiastic cheers. After drinking to the health of the chairman, the members dispersed at a late hour.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WITH to-day's issue of our paper, the above company circulate handbills setting forth the advantages secured by it to the intending policy-holders. Although this company has been in existence for a very short period, it has managed to secure good business by keeping a business-like table of rates suitable to recent times. One very important and advantageous feature of the company is that it provides in the articles of association that two of the members of the Board of Directors will be elected by the policy-holders from amongst themselves. The policy-holders are also thus given a hand in its management, a concession which, it may be stated, is not allowed in any other proprietary institution. The company is managed on prudent principles of economy, and it deserves encouragement at the hands of the general public, as on a comparison of its rates and conditions with those of other offices it will be found that they are much more advantageous to the policy-holders.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

WARD.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	2	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	1	17
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	1	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	0	0	11
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	1	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	20
	Tadwadi	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	1
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road	0	1	2
	Parsi	0	1	
	Total	8	10	68

Total to date...12,598 10,669

Yesterday two new cases and two deaths were recorded from the bubonic plague, while the total number of deaths from all causes was 70.

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Simond, from the Paris Institute, assisted by Miss Franklin and Miss Jones, two of the nurses now amongst others working at the plague hospitals at Cutch Mandvie, inoculated 191 children at the Seth Esaji Peerbhai Maldivewala Madresa. The children belonged to the Borah community, and were assembled by Mr. Mahomadali Khanbhai, one of the most enlightened men of their community. The scene was a curious one, and had its amusing side to an outsider, watching the faces of the next ones in the process of inoculation. Miss Franklin and Miss Jones hope to inoculate the women of the community in a few days' time.

THE MONSOON.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, which arrived in harbour, on Saturday, experienced moderate South-West Monsoon. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Maria Valerie, Captain A. Leva, which also arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Trieste, *via* Karachi, had moderate monsoon. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Muttra, Commander H. W. Watt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, and experienced from Cape Comorin to Vingorla strong winds from W.-S.-W. to N.-W., veering to N.-E., in fierce squalls and very heavy confused sea, thence winds steady from S. W., and moderating with heavy swell from same direction.

FAIRLY GENERAL RAIN.

Saturday: The depression has advanced north-westward, and the centre lies between Sutna and Allahabad. The storm has intensified again during the past twenty-four hours, and the barometer at Sutna is over two-tenths of an inch below normal. Winds are cyclonic and fresh in force over North-East India and the Gangetic Plain, and rain has fallen fairly generally in Bengal and the Gangetic Plain. The principal amounts are three and a-half inches at Sutna, two and a-half at Allahabad and Saugor Island, and over an inch at Benares and Jhansi. A steady monsoon is blowing in Lower Burma, while Tavoy has received nearly six inches of rain, Moulmein three inches, and Akyab two and a-half. Strong monsoon winds are blowing on the West Coast. Heavy rain is falling in Calicut, Mercara, and Goa. Ratnagiri has received over three, and Cooboin, Mormugao, and Bombay over two inches. The east of the Central Provinces received about one inch of rain. Madras has received fairly general light showers, while the west of the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana had fine weather. Temperature has risen in Bengal and North-West India, but fallen elsewhere. Mean temperature is low in the Gangetic Plain, West Bengal, and South Madras, and generally excessive elsewhere. The highest maximum is 118 at Jacobabad.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	8 33	5 95	9 74	7 72
Saturday, June 19th	0 81	2 30	0 64	2 42
Sunday, June 20th	0 18	0 57	0 13	0 83
Total	9 32	8 79	10 51	10 97
Total fall to June 20th, 1896	17 7	14 18	16 16	14 62
Total fall to June 20th, 1895	16 46	11 03	13 91	10 50

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	45
Thursday, June 17	6	98
Total	13	43

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

	Ghadeohi. In.	Ct.	Dhola. In.	Ct.	Jotsalsar. In.	Ct.
Previously registered	0	42	0	0	0	0
Thursday, June 17	0	45	0	39	0	0
Total	0	87	0	39	0	0

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 11th June 1897.

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	3	24	Nasik	2	45
Raver	0	50	Deolali	1	68
Malkapur	0	80	Wadi	1	98
Ellichpur	0	70	Nargaon	0	2
Jalgaon	2	30	Warangaon	0	30
Sirsoli	2	19	Holgi	0	24
Bhusawal	1	61	Mahol	2	75
Pachora	0	80	Madha	1	4
Kalgaon	0	93	Barsi Road	1	70
Chalisgaon	1	40	Kem	2	90
Naydongri	0	99	Jeur	1	77
Nandgaon	0	71	Kenalwari	1	75
Manmad	1	20	Diksal	1	23
Lasalgaon	0	2	Lonauli	2	95
Khersdi	2	19	Phond	1	86

THANA.

Rain fall at Thana registered from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.

June.	In.	Cts.	June.	In.	Cts.
Monday	7	0	11 Sunday	13	0
Tuesday	8	0	13 Monday	14	0
Wednesday	9	0	03 Tuesday	15	0
Thursday	10	0	03 Wednesday	16	0
Friday	11	0	47 Thursday	17	0
Saturday	12	0	17 Friday	18	2
			Total	5	03

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—100 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy; 60 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 258 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Clan Macrae s—31 cases whisky, Morenas and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—16 cases soap, Essoufaly Russooljee; 16 cases stationary, Wardden and Co.
City of London s—16 cases plate glass, M Moosajee Moola Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s—6 cases writing paper, 4 cases stationary &c, Hussonally Abdoolally; 16 cases cheese, 5 cases bacon, 7 cases ham, 13 cases soap do, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 1 case perfumed spirit, Gomez Hassam and Co.

FROM THAMES.

Imperatrix s—2 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 11 cases glassware, H Robitsek and Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Sudden attacks, etc.

DEATH OF A BARODA PRINCESS.

HER HIGHNESS LADY SITABAI SAHEB, usually known as Tara Baba Saheb, the wife of his Highness the present Sir Desai of Savantwady, whose premature death has been telegraphed to you, was, writes a local correspondent, the only posthumous child of his Highness Maharaja Khunderao Gaekwar of Baroda, who rendered excellent services to the British Government at the time of the now historic Mutiny of the year 1857. Her Highness Lady Tara Baba Saheb was born in 1871 in the Baroda Residency, where her mother, H.H. Maharani Jamnabai Saheb, was kept by the British Government on the discovery of her pregnancy as the right of H. H. Malharrao's succession to the gadi could not be definitely admitted until it was known that his predecessor had not left a son. Some disappointment was then caused by the birth of this Princess to the subjects of the Baroda State, who wished the gadi of the State to be continued to the line of H. H. Maharaja Khunderao Gaekwar, but the disappointment was not destined to last long, for the misrule of H. H. Malharrao and his notorious attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the then British Resident at Baroda, soon brought about his deposition and the installation on the throne of H. H. Sayajirao, the present enlightened Maharaja of Baroda. Lady Tara Baba Saheb was married to H. H. Raja Raghunathrao Savant Bhosle Bahadur, the Sir Desai of Savantwdy, on the 21st December 1879. The marriage of her Highness' brother, H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, with the late lamented H. H. Chimnabai Saheb also took place about the same time, and Baroda was then the scene of great festivities and rejoicings. The late Colonel Nutt, who afterwards held the office of the Political Superintendent at Savantwdy for some years, and thus came again in contact with the lady in question, was 1st Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda at the time of these double marriages, and took a very active part in the organization of the flower show and the other numerous festivities, of which the visitors to Baroda invited to witness them carried such fine recollections. Her Highness was latterly in poor health, but when she fell ill about a month ago it was thought that her youth and constitution would soon enable her to regain her health. All that medical help could do was of course tried under the personal supervision of the chief medical officer of the State, Dr. D.G Dalgado, who was indefatigable in his exertions. A European nurse was specially procured from Belgaum to attend on her Highness during the last illness, and the present Political Superintendent, Major Abud who, took a fatherly interest in all her affairs and was most anxious to secure her recovery at any cost, did everything that could be done for her with the utmost promptness. It was thought yesterday morning that she was slightly better but the improvement in her condition was not maintained, and a turn for the worse took place in the evening and she gradually sank, till she passed peacefully away at 12-45 a.m. The news of the death of the lady was everywhere received with utmost sorrow. Both the Political Superintendent and his wife, Mrs. Abud, who was greatly attached to the deceased lady, felt much grieved at her premature death. The local Royal Family is of course overwhelmed with grief and the same will undoubtedly be the case at Baroda, but it should be a consolation to all these mourners to think that all the subjects of this State share in their bereavement. Special telegrams of condolence have been received from H. E. the Governor, Colonel Sandeman, to the Governor-General of Baroda, H. H. the Gaekwar, Capt. Cox, 1st Asstt. to the Agent to the Governor-General of Baroda, and others. Her Highness was very well educated, and could speak and write English, Marathi, Guzerati, and Tamil. Miss Spencer acted as lady-companion to the Rani Saheb for about eight years, and it is only due to the lady to say that the Rani evinced considerable benefit both from her companionship and instruction. The Rani showed her appreciation of the efforts of the Deccan Education Society, Poona, by presenting to that body her wada at Poona, which was purchased for her by her mother, Her Highness Maharani Jamnabai Saheb of Baroda. Her genial disposition and catholic charities had endeared her to all the subjects of the Savantwady State. It will be in the recollection of the public that this lady lately contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Indian Famine Fund. The organization, called the Distress Relief Company of Savantwady, which has been working there since the commencement of the present famine, and which imports food-grains for the poor from Bombay and other places and sells them to these persons at nearly the cost price, was mainly launched with the money which she had generously placed at the disposal of that company, her contribution being double of that of all the other subscribers put together, and amounted to Rs. 10,000. The Savantwady Gymkhana, which is a splendid building built during the time of the late Colonel Nutt, was erected with the money presented to the State by H. H. Jamnabai Saheb during her last visit to Vady, and it is unnecessary to say that the gift was mainly the result of the connection of the Baroda Royal Family with the reigning family at Savantwady. The deceased Rani Saheb subscribed the handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 to the State Hospital's Poor Fund which is being collected at Savantwady in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, but cruel death laid his hand prematurely on her and thus the people at Savantwady shall miss her co-operation and assistance in many a good work. The funeral of the deceased lady took place this morning with all the honours due to her high rank and was attended by the band and an escort of 100 rank and file of the Savantwady local corps, who fired 10 volleys over the funeral pyre at intervals. The courts, public offices, and the schools of the State have been ordered to be closed for three days, and all the shops in the local market have been closed for a similar period out of respect to her memory. It is to be hoped that the Savantwady Darbar and the subjects of the State will take some steps to perpetuate the memory of the deceased lady in a befitting manner.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ABDUCTING AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

MR. R. K. SAMAT, Sub-Magistrate, Kalyan, has disposed of a curious case of causing grievous hurt instituted by one Dadu Ganesham Teli against Raguath Luxmon and three others, all inhabitants of Kalyan. Mr. Gunpatrao, district pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. F. Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law. It appears from the evidence that, on the 18th of May last, at about 8-30 in the evening, as the complainant was about to close his shop, the accused rushed into his shop and severely assaulted him and his mother. The accused bore a grudge against the complainant on account of a civil suit which was decided in favour of the latter in April last. The case lasted for three days, and the complainant and his witnesses were subjected to a lengthy and searching cross-examination by counsel for the defence. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan addressed the court at great length. He said that the case presented some mysterious facts which were not deposed to in the examination-in-chief, but were revealed in the cross-examination. It was proved beyond a shadow of doubt that no assault was committed on the complainant or his mother, but on the contrary the accused were the aggrieved party. It was clear, though the complainant did not admit, because he was fenced with the questions in cross-examination, that the accused and a girl, named Anandi, were returning home at about 8 in the evening and the complainant and his friends rushed on them and forcibly took away the girl—what became of the girl nobody could say. The police were, however, making inquiries into the matter, and this would form the subject of inquiry in another court. The accused were belabouured with sticks and they were under the Assistant Surgeon's treatment. The complainant knew he would be summond to answer several serious charges, and he had consequently brought this charge as a counter-blast. Moreover, looking to the evidence, there were material discrepancies in the statements of the witnesses for the complainant. Not only there was no corroboration, but the witnesses had contradicted one another on important points. One of them named Kashinath, had lied unblushingly, and Mr. Taleyarkhan argued that he was not present on the night in question. Counsel asked the court to discharge all the accused. The magistrate, having taken time to consider his decision, discharged all the accused.

DR. RANINA'S BOOK ON HYGIENE.

"VAIDAK VACHAN" or Hints on Hygiene (Personal and Domestic) is the title of a new work by Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina, L. M. and S. The previously published works of the author on similar subjects prepared us for expecting to find in the book under notice a manual well adapted for educated native families; and we find that it has fully answered our expectations. The present volume is neither a translation nor an imitation of an English book: but, as can easily be seen by glancing over the index, it is the result of close observation, combined with a desire of alleviating human sufferings on the part of the young author. More than fifty different subjects are treated in the book; and in the course of each, Dr. Ranina points out many a defect usually met with in native households, describes its injurious effects on health, and finally suggests means for improvement. The articles on personal hygiene, such as "The earpick and the mischief it does," "The key to health and beauty," "A chat about monsoon clothing," Work and overwork," "Baths and bathing," "Children's wardrobe," and others are teeming with useful and practical hints which cannot but be of the greatest advantage to the reader. Domestic hygiene, on the other hand, on which the problem of healthy living so largely depends, is introduced to his readers by Dr. Ranina in such articles as "The ounce of prevention," "A cup of tea," "On a shilling a day and earn it," "A mustard plaster," "How to prepare a poultice," "Slaves to fashion," etc. The whole tone of the work is eminently practical; and while we congratulate Dr. R. N. Ranina on this valuable production, we warmly commend it to the notice of our social reformers. In dedicating the work to Dr. W. R. Hatch, Principal, G. M. College, and Senior Officer, J. J. Hospital, Dr. Ranina shows feelings of loyalty to the chair to which every native medical graduate owes a debt of gratitude.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two hundred miles of permanent way on the railways in Bengal are said to have been damaged by the earthquake.

MAJOR J. A. H. POLLOCK, 3rd Sikhs, officiates in command of the 1st Sikhs, *vice* Major Bunny, killed in the recent affair in the Tochi.

COLONEL R. A. PRIDEAUX, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Bombay Command, has been granted one year's extension of his tenure of that appointment.

THE progress of the plague at Jeddah will be carefully watched by the Government of India, who are receiving full reports regarding it. The wisdom of the policy under which the pilgrimage was stopped, a few months ago, is now fully revealed, and Calcutta and Madras may congratulate themselves on the action which they took in the matter.

No further news of importance has been received from the Tochi Valley or Southern Waziristan. The tribesmen are not actively hostile, but unquestionably they are preparing for a fight. The mullahs are seizing the opportunity to excite general fanaticism along the whole frontier, but with no great success so far. The wounded officers at Datta Khel are all doing well.

THE Government of India were, it is understood, to decide as to the extent of the punitive operations to be immediately taken, and to consider whether more troops will be required than those already detailed for active service. The season is against a campaign on a large scale, but if there should be any widespread rising in the Tochi Valley and Waziristan generally more than one brigade may have to be employed.

ON the accident to the Kalka mail, on Monday afternoon, the fire was first noticed by two first-class passengers in the adjoining carriage, who at once used the alarm signal. This was fortunate, and it was also fortunate that one of these passengers was a powerful man of exceptional physique: for he had to exert his utmost strength to get the alarm to work. This is a matter which deserves looking to. There is evidently no good in taking such pains to have these signals in every train if they are only workable in the hands of a Hercules.

NEWS has reached Army Headquarters that great damage has been done to barracks and buildings in Bengal and Assam. Buxa on the Bhutan frontier suffered severely. In Assam, the shock was of extraordinary intensity, and caused more fearful havoc than even Calcutta has reported. Whole towns were wrecked, many lives were lost, including two Europeans. In Shillong, the capital, nearly every public building, including Government House, has been thrown down, and many dead bodies lie buried beneath the ruins. The Chief Commissioner himself had a very narrow escape. In Mr. McCabe, Inspector-General of Police, who was killed by the fall of his house, the administration loses an exceptionally able officer who had done excellent work among the wild hill tribes.

THE weather prospects have improved greatly within the last few days. The current on both the East and West Coasts is closing steadily in upon the land. In the 24 hours ending 8 a.m., on Wednesday, Karwar reported 14 inches of rain, and Marmagoa 8 inches, showing the great strength of the monsoon. Rain has also fallen all over the Madras Presidency and the Hyderabad State, and at many stations further north. Lahore received 1¼ inch from a thunderstorm on Tuesday, and Simla had two or three hours' rain on Wednesday morning.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for laying out a line of beacon fires all along the hills from Mussoorie to Dalhousie, on the night of the 21st. About Mussoorie itself the Camel's Back, Vincent's Hill, Landour and Chakrata, will have their bonfires on that evening, while many private people with houses on conspicuous sites are arranging to co-operate. The Municipal Board have arranged to illuminate the line of road from the Himalaya Hotel to the Library, and every house-occupier is expected to do his duty by lighting up his own premises.

A TELEGRAM has been received in Madras stating that at an immense gathering of Freemasons at the Albert Hall, on the 14th instant, the appointment was announced by the Prince of Wales of Worshipful Brother J. Stiven, of Madras, to be Past Grand Deacon. This is a great Masonic honour not only to Mr. Stiven but to freemasonry in the Presidency generally.

THE total exports of rice and other food grains exported from Calcutta by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for the past five months reached 476,831 maunds. Three-fourths of this went to stations in Bengal Proper, and the rest was taken by Behar, Chota Nagpur, the North-West Provinces, and Assam. The amount for the same period sent by the East Indian Railway was 59,72,442 maunds. The North-West received the greater bulk of these exports, Bengal and the Central Provinces ranking next in order.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 5th June was 208, against 247 and 242 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 21 deaths from cholera, against 25 and 43 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by one. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against four in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus, against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 89 and 14, respectively against 104 and 20 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·3 per mille per annum, against 24·0, the mean of the last five years.

RAMPORE BAULEAH on the Ganges in the Rajshahi Division of Bengal is reported to have suffered terribly from the earthquake. The town is practically destroyed.

THE first accounts of the damage done to the mills in the suburbs of Calcutta by last Saturday's earthquake turn out to have been much exaggerated. Apparently no hurt has been done to any mills either at Howrah or Seebpore.

MR. O'DWYER, of the Punjab Civil Service, whose paper on Russian Central Asia was recently noticed in these columns joins the Political Department as officiating Settlement Officer in Bhurtpur and Ulwar.

NUSHKI DISTRICT, Chaman, and parts of Peshin are swarming with young locusts. At Chaman 400 men of the 29th Bombay Infantry, railway gangs, and others, are engaged in destroying them.

THE North-Western Railway earnings this week show an improvement over the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 13,961; the financial year, however, still records a decrease of Rs. 4,16,069.

CAPTAIN H. JAMES, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, at Mian Mir, has been ordered to Tochi Valley. The 25th Punjab Infantry leave Mian Mir this week, half the regiment having already departed.

THE QUEEN has granted to Mr. Hugh Reginald Hearson authority to accept the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon of the Third Class (Third Rank), which the Emperor of China has conferred upon him in recognition of his services as Chief Instructor at the Imperial Naval College at Nankin.

IT is an open secret that Princess Maud dislikes Copenhagen (says the *World*), and that she regards life in Denmark as an exile, so that she is perfectly enchanted to return to England. Prince Charles and Princess Maud are to stay at Marlborough House until the end of July, when they will return to Denmark with the Princess of Wales, and in October they are coming back to England to reside for three months at Appleton, their place near Sandringham. Princess Maud will therefore spend more than five months out of the next twelve in England. Her marriage is a very happy one.

THE S. S. CALEDONIA.

THE following is the text of a testimonial given by Indian passengers to Captain Andrews, Commander of s. s. Caledonia, on her last homeward voyage:—

R. M. S. S. Caledonia, 24th May 1897.

To Captain A. B. Andrews, R. N. R., Commander, R. M. S. S. Caledonia.

Dear Captain Andrews,—We, the undersigned, Indian passengers on board this splendid vessel from Bombay to London, cannot leave it without availing ourselves of this opportunity of putting on record our deep sense of satisfaction and pleasure for the uniform kindness, courtesy, and attention we have experienced at your hands and which we assure you have greatly added to the pleasure of this voyage. We consider ourselves most fortunate in having had in your good self not only an accomplished and careful Commander, but, as it were, a genial, kindly, and amiable host, who has done everything to make our stay on board the Caledonia most pleasant and most comfortable.

You are probably aware, Sir, that in the history of the P. & O. Company since its formation, no other ship out of its extensive fleet has ever carried so large a number of Indian gentlemen as passengers, and we may say that we selected this vessel for making the present voyage, not only on account of its great speed, but also because of your reputation as a careful, courteous, and kind Commander, a reputation which we have very great pleasure in saying has been amply borne out by the very kind manner in which you have treated each one and all of us during the whole of the time we have been on board this ship. In now wishing you a hearty farewell permit us to wish you every success in the forthcoming naval manœuvres, during the ensuing Diamond Jubilee celebration in which the s. s. Caledonia is appointed to take a conspicuous part. At the same time we cordially wish you a long life with good health and prosperity, and this ship, which has been our ocean-home for so many happy days, a prosperous voyage under your able seamanship.—We beg to remain, dear Captain Andrews, yours very faithfully.

(Signed): Thorurus R. M. Cama, L. K. Jadia, K. S. Framjee, Rustom K. R. Cama, Koomar Shri Devsingji Jeevansingji, D. P. Banajee, Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry, Ookerjee Fakirjee, Nuserwanjee Jeewanjee Guzdar, Dady D. Bomanjee, D. Ardasir Bolton, Goolbai Dhunjishaw Bolton, Thakore Shri Wagjee, Pherojshah M. Mehta, C. M. Cursetjee, Soonabai Cursetjee, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, B. H. Nanavatty, H. S. Warden, R. N. Khory, Kharshedjee Jeewanjee Gazder, A. M. Pavri, Nowrojee P. Cama, Mrs. Nowrojee P. Cama, Byramjee N. Cama, and Cowasjee N. Cama.

FOUNDERING OF THE S.S. SULTAN.

THE SHIPWRECKED CREW AT COLOMBO.

FOR some days past exceedingly heavy weather has prevailed in the Indian Ocean, and in particular off the island of Socotra. The Valetta was due here yesterday at 6 o'clock, but partly owing to the weather she experienced, and partly through her experience in the vicinity of Socotra, where she picked up the crew who were abandoning the steamer Sultan which was in distress, she did not reach here till after midnight last night a good six hours behind time. The service she rendered the Sultan, however, is good enough to excuse all the delay that occurred. The Valetta by 1-15 p.m. on June 10th had reached Lat. 12·57 N. and Long. 57·17 E, when she observed the Sultan flying signals of distress, and in the end the distressed ship showed the signal "an abandoning," so the Valetta stood by her to pick up her boats. Then ensued an exciting scene. The sea was running very high, and as the Sultan's boats traversed the distance between the Sultan and the Valetta they were repeatedly swept by waves and some native passengers who, by the way, were very helpless, were washed overboard and drowned. Three of the Sultan's boats, however, got to the Valetta safely and in spite of a heavy cross sea and big squalls of wind and rain they were got on board, the difficulties of this being enhanced by the helplessness of nearly all the native passengers and some of the lascars, who were exhausted after long pumping exertions in their own vessel. Two of the Sultan's boats were smashed alongside the Valetta while the transhipment was going on, but none of the occupants were drowned except those who had been washed out on the way, while the Valetta's lifeboat manned by volunteers from the crew and stewards, was sent off and made two very successful trips, but in the end could not be hoisted back on the mail-steamer and had to be cast adrift owing to the storm prevailing. At last the Sultan was declared to be cleared and the Valetta resumed her voyage, at which time the Sultan was slowly foundering and was almost hull down in the water. The work of transhipping the passengers took over six hours and that more lives were not lost was due to the gallantry of the Sultan's officers and that of the officers and men of the Valetta, who worked splendidly.

THE SURVIVORS.

After leaving, the Valetta mustered the shipwrecked crew when with the passengers saved, it was found that she yielded a total of 155 which showed 10 persons missing, namely, the Gunner and three of the crew of the Sultan and six native passengers. These were unquestionably drowned. The others were for the most part brought on here safely by the Valetta, which experienced fine weather the next day, and all the rest of the way to Colombo. There were some of the survivors, however, suffering from very bad accidents, and one—a passenger,—who had his leg amputated by the Valetta's surgeon, (who, by the way, is a brother of Mr. E. R. Williams of Colombo), died after the operation. The Commander of the Sultan, (Captain W. F. Collin) had his left hand and arms smashed, and his removal to hospital was necessary to-day, while some six or seven others were badly injured and were handed over to the care of Messrs. Delmege Forsythe & Co., the local agents, to be forwarded to hospital or otherwise specially looked after. The figures as to the survivors and the lost have been supplied to us as follows:—

DETAILS OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

Saved.—Messrs. W. F. Collin (and wife), Master; J. H. Collin, Chief Officer; Wm. C. Marshall, 2nd Officer; H.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19.

THERE were extra allotments of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday aggregating some 6½ lakhs, of which 2½ lakhs were on Bombay, 4 lakhs on Calcutta, and ½ lakh on Madras, the rate obtained being 1s. 2 23-32d.

In the London market financial quotations were all unchanged, except for Rupee Securities, which advanced 1-16 per cent., to £62 7-16. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver to Bombay, £10,000 to Calcutta, and £23,000 to Hongkong. Bar Silver was unaltered in value at 27⅞d. per oz., as it also was in New York at 60¼ cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher at 4·87½ dollars.

Consols to-day declined in London 1-16 per cent. to 112 13-16. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight to 1s. 2 9-16d —1-8d above the previous quotation. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 117½, and Rupee Securities further advanced 3-16 per cent. to £62 5-8. French Rentes were quoted at 103 ex. and Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·12 fcs. Bar Silver was ½d. lower, at 27 ⅝d. per oz., in London; and in New York ¼ cent., at 60 ¼ cents per oz., while demand Exchange on London remained at 4·87½ dollars. About £75,000 was paid in Gold into the Bank of England.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, was quoted yesterday at 42 ⅛s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed at 40s. per 416 lbs. June-July shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market strong; Brown Bapeseed at 37⅛s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, buyers via the Canal, market strong in tone. For Linseed 34⅛s. per 416 lbs. was quoted to-day, June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone.

At closing yesterday the Liverpool Cotton Market was steady, Surats firm, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the Imports 2,000 bales. American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions as well as spot Mid.-Americans, the latter being still quoted at 4⅛d. per lb. In spot prices of East Indians there was an advance of 1-32d. in Broach and Dhollera descriptions, and of 1-16d. in Oomras. Egyptian Fair Brown remained at 4½d. per lb. The Manchester Market closed firm.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 71,000 bales, or 35,000 bales more than in the week preceding; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales more, at 47,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales less at 25,000 bales. The total stock had decreased during the week by 27,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,034,000 bales.

Spot prices of all descriptions of Cotton were unchanged to-day in Liverpool; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 5-64d. for June delivery, and 3 53-64d. for October-November delivery. The market closed firm, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet but steady. Sales for the day totalled 8,000 bales, inclusive of 200 bales Surats; and the Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

In new York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained yesterday at 7¼ cents per lb.; August and December. Futures were both 4 points higher, at 7·29 cents and 6·89 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales, compared with 1,300 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 4,700 bales the year before.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 13-16 cents per lb.; August Futures 5 points, to 7·34 cents, and December 1 point, to 6·90 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports amounted to 1,000 bales, as against 1,600 bales in 1896, and 1,300 bales in 1895. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,270,000 bales, compared with 8,260,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

In our local market for this staple it is reported to-day that although American advices are rather more favourable, there seem to be no orders coming from Europe, and shippers keep out of the market. On Japan account there is some buying, and the mills are taking a little, prices for ready Cotton being in consequence firm. For new Cotton prices are about Rs. 1 higher, but they are merely nominal, as there are no sellers.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Nothing fresh is reported to-day in these markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,930 bales.
Wheat	4,750 cwts.
Linseed	2,140 "
Rapeseed	3,142 "
Poppyseed	1,258 "
Castorseed	1,824 "
Rice	12,780 "

FREIGHTS are neglected and dull.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 22-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were placed at the quotation, and at 1s. 2 13-16d. for July delivery. For Bank Paper the enquiry was very limited, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-4d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-4d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 27-32d. to 1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·55 3-4 to 1·56	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 103¼ for Money, for 3¼ per Cents, and 103 3-8 for Account in a quiet market, and closed at the same level, 96 being quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The only change in prices reported is an advance of Rs. 10 in Sholapore Mills.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dholleras	3 15-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-16
Bar Silver	27⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	71,000 bales.
" " Surats	1,000 "
" Imports of cotton	25,000 "
" " Surats	Nil "
" Stock of cotton	1,034,000 "
" " Surats	29,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 19.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Letimbro, from Bombay, arrived here, to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS,—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—4,000 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 12,000 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Indigo s—110 bales skins etc, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales skins, Cassoom Essa and Co; 3 bales skins, V Mahomed and Co; 63 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 30 bales hides, H O H Hassam; 50 cwt cotr yarn, D Manekjee and Co; 3 cases condiments, M M Poonjaiee and Sons; 12 bundles mates, 1 case woodenware, and 1 case haberdashery, F P Bhumgara; 9 cwt kurdeseed, A Blaecheck and Co; 44 cwt gum, N Meanee; 240 cwt gum, F M Chinoy; 14 cwt gum, Tulseedas Jumnadas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Golden Cross s—200 bales hemp, Pursotum Bhimjee; 5,061 cwt rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Stouart and Co; 3,200 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thames s—22 cwt ivory, C Ebrahim and Co; 78 cwt olibanum and 54 cwt olibanum, Quan Lun Exoo; 19 chests opium, Sassoon J Dauvid and Co; 4 chests opium, Yan Shun and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 42 cwt gingelly seed, 15 cwt poppyseed, and 20 lbs saffron, C M Bheemjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Valeria s—308 bales twist, Tata and Co.

Thames s—15 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Valeria s—1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Maria Valeria s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CANDY—May 29, at 52, Upper Grosvenor road, Tunbridge Wells, wife of Major J. M. Canly, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MYLNE—June 16, at Surbiton, the wife of L. G. Mylne, D. D., Bishop of Bombay, of a son.

WAYMOUTH—May 31, at 11, Brunswick-place, Southampton, wife of Captain Hugh Newcome Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—LONG—June 1, at St. Cuthbert's, West Hampstead, Andrew Henry Thursby Campbell, second son of Elphinstone Chardin Campbell, Esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, to Violet Julia Rogers, second daughter of the late George Rogers Long, Esq., of Dehree on Sone, India.

TURNER—TITLEY—May 31, at the Parish Church, Amersham, Frederick Senior Turner, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.L., of Amersham, Bucks, only son of the late John Senior Turner, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, to Madeline Hope Titley, widow of the Rev. R. Titley, late Chaplain in Lahore, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. F. A. S. Marshall.

DEATHS.

CHASE—May 31, at Cheltenham, Mary Louisa, wife of Henry M Chase, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

ELIAS—May 31, at 29a, North Audley-street, Ney Elias, late H. B. M. Consul General, Meshed, and Political Agent to the Indian Government, aged 53.

FITZ-GERALD—May 21, at Lovalley Rathdowney, Queen's County, John FitzGerald, Esq., J.P., late Captain 87th Royal Iron Fusiliers, aged 75.

LEADBITTER-SMITH—June 2, at Durham, Adela Alice, the wife of E. Leadbitter-Smith, and daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Graham, R.E., late H.E.I.C.S., aged 49.

OLIPHANT—June 1, at Mirrington Hall, Suffolk, Sophia Ann Oliphant, widow of Lieutenant Colonel James Oliphant, H.E.I.C.S., aged 80.

PATERSON—May 24, at 33, Brompton square, S.W., Jane Maria, widow of Major Francis Stuart Paterson, late 54th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, aged 74.

SMITH—May 24, at Clifton, Bristol, James Greig Smith, M.A., M.B., C.M., aged 42.

THOMPSON—May 29, at Bath, Colonel Henry Alexander Thompson, Retired List, Madras Army, aged 86.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BLACK—DOUGLASS—At All Saints' Church, Galle, Ceylon, by the Rev. M. J. Burrows, M. A., John Reddie Black, elder son of the late John Black, of Galle, to Alyce J. Douglass, elder daughter of William Douglass, M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, Irish Lights, Holeneville, Kingstown, Co. Dublin.

CARRUTHERS—BURGESS—June 15, at All Saints', Coonoor, by the Venerable Archdeacon Eives, Charles Augustus Carruthers, 2nd Batta. S. Staffordshire Regt., to Florence Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Col. F. F. R. Burgess, I.S.C.

DEATHS.

BUNNY—June 10, at Maizar, Tochi Valley, killed in action, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cautley Bunny, Commandant, 1st Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, aged 44 years and 11 months.

BROWNE—June 10, at Maizar, Tochi Valley, killed in action, Captain James Frederick Browne, Royal Artillery, Commandant, No. 6, (Bombay) Mountain Battery, son of the late Major-General Sir James Browne, K. C. B., etc., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, aged 32.

CRUICKSHANK—June 10, at Maizar, Tochi Valley, killed in action, Lieutenant Hugh Alexander Cruickshank, Royal Artillery, No. 6, (Bombay) Mountain Battery, aged 25 years and 11 months.

JACKSON—June 10, at Dehra Dun, Charter Augustus William Jackson, late Superintendent, Secretariat, D. P. W., Central Provinces, in his 52nd year.

SMITH—June 13, at Simla, of typhoid fever, William Henry H. Smith, Punjab Irrigation Department, aged 25.

WHITE—June 13, at Madras, Leelah Ann Maud, the beloved daughter of William John Thomas and Wilhelmina Leonora, aged 27.

WHITE—At 16, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras, Daniel Richard White, late Examiner, P. W. D., aged 54 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897.

WE are favoured with an advance copy of a work on Bacteriology by Surgeon-Captain B. H. F. Leumann, of the I. M. S., published by Longmans Green and Co. in Bombay and London. The objects of these "Notes on Micro Organisms, Pathogenic to Man" is to supply students and practitioners with a clear, if brief, description of the invisible organisms, animal and vegetable, which produce disease in the human system. The subject is one in which the general public now with good reason take a very deep interest, and the convenint handbook giving the rationale of the bacteriology which explains the causes of some of the worst diseases that afflict mankind, and shows how they may be successfully combated, is very opportune. Dr. Leumann, who has for some months past been in charge of the plague ward in St. George's Hospital in Bombay, has embodied the result of his observation and study. The chapter on cholera has been revised by Professor Haffkine, who after years of patient labour has discovered a prophylatic for that disease. The author has supplemented his own notes and studies with the result arrived at by the leading bacteriologists engaged in this new field of research. As is now generally known, living invisible organisms, so minute that the human eye cannot take cognisance of them until they are magnified a thousand fold, are to be found in everything we eat, drink, and touch, in our own bodies, in mouth, nose, eyes. Fortunately the immense majority of these organisms are harmless, and are in many respects useful to animal life, but there are some highly dangerous exceptions. Dr. Leumann's "Notes" deal only with those which are capable of producing disease, but all alike are classified into animal—protogoa—and vegetable, which are of three divisions, moulds, yeasts, and bacteria. The characteristics of protogoa, the simplest forms of animal life, can best be given by negatives. They have neither body-cavity, nervous system, sense organs, nor any other differentiation of tissue. They have the simplest power of movement, and they multiply by fission. The three protogoa which concern Dr. Leumann are the malarial parasite—in the existence of which Dr. Lawrie does not believe,—the amœba coli, and the cancer bodies. The moulds consist of a root and threads from which spare-bearing stems may grow. They requre the least amount of water of all vegetable micro-organisms. They are parasitic on plants and insects, but rarely on man, though they visit him in the form of thrush, ring-worm, and a few other unpleasantnesses. The yeasts are sprouting fungi and are rarely parasitic, having an independent existence. Then comes the important class of bacteria, minute forms of vegetable growth which when they are in shape like straight rods are called bacilli, when curved rods, vibrios, and when spheres cocci. The bacillus may aggregate into a thread form, when it is known as the bacillus causing authrax, the vibrio may take a spiral form as in relapsing fever, or become a comma, specialising itself as the cause of cholera. The sphere or coccus may grow two together and become known as diplo-coccus, or grow in clusters like a mulberry and disguise itself under the name of staphylo-coccus.

The general public are more familiar, after a fashion with the less formidably designated bacteria. They consist of a delicate protoplasm or elementary substance which takes kindly to aniline dyes. It is believed that the material is interspersed with a nuclear substance, seeing that the stain occurs more deeply in some parts than in others, and it is possible that the existence of such an element accounts for the rapid division of the cell. Bacteria have sometimes a power of movement, but not always. They reproduce by division and under favorable conditions with great rapidity. Usually—as in the case of the plague bacillus—they divide in the middle; others divide in the longitudinal axis; some, not disease giving, multiply liberally and longitudinally. Moisture is necessary to growth; absence of liquid is fatal to most bacteria; so is a moderate amount of heat and strong acids. A powerful current of electricity kills them all. They can survive even intense cold, though none are found in the ice of glaciers or on snow-capped mountains. The disease-bearing bacteria thrive best in the temperature of the human body. They cannot, like other vegetables, obtain the carbon necessary to their growth from the atmosphere, they need it in an organised state which they find in certain of our tissues. Sunlight is antipathetic to bacteria. It arrests their growth, and if prolonged for three or four hours kills them. We believe there is good authority for adding to this statement of Dr. Leumann that the bacillus of plague, which is the most ephemeral of all, cannot survive fifteen minutes' exposure to sun in the oxygen of the atmosphere. The electric light is also inimical to bacteria. It is reassuring to know that air-currents are unfavorable to these micro-organisms. The author holds that cholera is not blown about, as used to be supposed, in the direction of the wind, which he considers has little or no influence on the spread of the disease. Bacteria may, however, be conveyed in moisture and on particles of dust, and air-currents may carry them a certain distance. On the other hand, it has been established by Pasteur that the opinion at one time accepted by the faculty, that the atmosphere was always and everywhere inhabited by living organisms, is quite erroneous. The air in the country is generally very free from bacteria, and air on the hills is quite free from them. Even in the atmosphere of cities the quantity to be found in the air is by no means considerable. They thrive in the soil, at least in the upper layers of it, though they are not to be found at a depth greater than five or six feet.

The disease-bearing organisms gain access to the human body through wounds and abrasions of the skin, and through the external orifices leading to the internal cavities and channels. The diseases which they set up are distributed chiefly by contagion from one body to another, and in food or drink. The cavity of the nose and larynx are defended by special arrangements of nature to exclude these small organisms, but when they enter the body, not necessarily by contact, the diseases they cause are said to be infectious. When the invader passes directly from an infected to a non-infected organism, the disease is termed contagious. When the micro-organism is discharged from an infected body on to soil or water, and is thence introduced into another body, the disease is termed miasmatic. When the enemy has found an entrance, three things may happen. There may be a general poisoning of the body, and while micro-organisms may not be discovered at the seat of inoculation, they may be found in myriads throughout the body after death. The entry may be disputed, and local inflammation set up. This is favorable to the patient, for it leads to the destruction of the micro-organisms. The local destructive process may, however, lead to the poisoning of the blood, and the diffusion of the disease throughout the system. The third alternative is what is known as the intoxication process. The micro-organisms do not enter the body, but they evolve a poison which is carried through the system and is in many respects more dangerous than either of the other two. There is of course no hard and fast line to be drawn between these three processes. A good deal depends upon the susceptibility of the person attacked. A precisely similar injury from the poisoning of a wound on the finger will set up general septicæmia in one man without any local trouble; while another will have a whitlow and no general disturbance. Diptheria, tetanus, cholera, typhoid, rabies are classed as intoxications, and plague is now added to the list. One of the most beneficient gifts of science is the means of conferring immunity on man and other animals against diseases which are the most deadly and have hitherto remained practically without remedy. It has long been known that an attack of certain forms of disease confers a virtual immunity against a second attack. It has been known also that some animals are naturally immune to maladies which are fatal to others. No animals but man are ever attacked by cholera. Immunity against the action of certain poisons may be acquired by gradual absorption of small quantities, as in the case of tobacco, opium, arsenic. Rabbits can acquire a tolerance of vegetable poisons, and the serum of their blood "protects" other animals. This principle has been applied successfully as a curative agent for the cure of diphtheria, the mortality from which has been reduced by 50 per cent. as a prophylactic for cholera and as both a prophylactic and a curative agent for plague. Professor Haffkine found that a virulent growth of plague bacilli sterilised by heat kill the bacilli while their toxic products remain. The lymph has an unquestionable protective power when inoculated into animals or men. Dr. Yersin, who appears to have been successful with a different preparation in Amoy, was not equally successful in Bombay. Dr. Leumann refers to the enormous quantities of Dr. Yersin's serum which had to be injected, and even then without any appreciable effect in arresting the course of the disease. Professor Roux is now preparing in Paris a stronger anti-toxic on a modification of Dr. Yersin's system which may be more successful. It is a question whether the protective lymph is able to survive unimpaired the long voyage inevitable when it is prepared in Annam or in Paris before it arrives in Bombay. It is therefore the more necessary to develop the means of producing in India the curative serum and the protective lymph which has given such promise of valuable results in the competent hands of Professor Haffkine. Dr. Leumann's "Notes" give an interesting and valuable resume of what has been accomplished in the application of Pasteurian methods to various diseases, including tetanus, tuberculosis, and enteric fever.

GENERAL Sir Hugh Gough, with whose "Old Memories" we wrote at some length on Saturday, tells us in that bright volume that, although not suspecting any evil consequences of the day's work, on which the first batch of Meerut prisoners were dealt with, he was much moved by the scene of the morning, and made more sad still by the proceedings of the afternoon, when he went with others to settle the men's accounts of pay. "Once the men began to realise all they were losing, and the terrible future before them, they broke down completely. Old soldiers, with many medals gained in desperately fought battles for their English masters, wept bitterly, lamenting their sad fate, and imploring their officers to save them from their future; young soldiers, too, joined in, and I have seldom, if ever, in all my life, experienced a more touching scene. To me, a young soldier of barely four years' service, it came with the deepest effect, and I believe I was weak enough almost to share their sorrow. It was very evident that they, at any rate, knew but little of the events that would follow—as indeed did any of us." That evening the writer received information from a Native officer of his regiment that a mutiny of the Native troops would certainly take place the next day (Sunday), May 10. Young Gough went at once to the Colonel and told him what had been secretly reported to him. But Colonel Smyth treated the information with contempt, and reproved the young officer for listening to idle gup. However, Lieutenant Gough told the Brigadier the same evening, only to meet with the same incredulity. The next day Meerut was in a blaze, which with little delay spread through India. The author gives a most stirring account of that fatal Sunday, and of his escape, after in vain trying what he could attempt towards a rally of the men to duty. He was escorted faithfully all the time by the Native officer who had given him the information the night before and never left until he was safe in the European Artillery lines; the loyal Native officer then saluting and retiring in spite of Captain Gough's entreaties to him to remain and not to join the others, "averring that his duty was with his regimental comrades and whether for life or death he must return to the regiment." He never saw that faithful man again. We cannot unfortunately follow General Gough in all the exciting scenes which his personal recollections make so interesting in his adventurous and successful ride with young Mackenzie and a party of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Meerut to Delhi to discover the whereabouts of fugitives from Delhi or in his no less perilous march from Bignore to Meerut with elephants laden with treasure and an escort of Sepoys of more than doubtful lo

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JUBILEE GUESTS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The Admiralty has arranged that sixty-two Indian and Colonial Officers shall accompany the Premiers to witness the Naval Review at Spithead on board the steamer Eldorado.

The men of the Colonial forces will be taken round the fleet on the 30th inst., and entertained at a public banquet afterwards at Portsmouth.

RECEPTION OF THE INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

Lord George Hamilton, in receiving the Indian Officers at the India Office, last night, welcomed them heartily, and expressed his sorrow that the Indian Infantry were not represented, but the number of regiments, he said, was too great for each to send an adequate number.

Lord George added that the Indians had fought side by side with the British for over a century, and therefore their officers had been chosen as the body-guard of the Queen-Empress on the occasion of her Jubilee.

THE DINNER AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The dinner at the Imperial Institute, last night, was a brilliant affair, and the company included Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, the Colonial Premiers, and the Indian visitors.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who presided, called for three cheers for the Queen.

THE BANQUET AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LATER.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in toasting the Colonial Premiers at last nights' banquet at the Imperial Institute, rejoiced at the presence of the Indians, who thereby joined the English in honouring their Colonial guests.

His Royal Highness also expressed his great satisfaction that the Cape Government had promised to contribute towards the Imperial Navy, and said he was confident that in the time of need our Colonies would unite in maintaining the Empire.

THE JAPANESE ENVOY.

JUNE 20.

The Japanese Envoy has arrived in London to attend the Jubilee.

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN THE CITY.

The Indian Princes were, yesterday, the guests of the Lord Mayor, and witnessed the march past at the Mansion House of the Colonial Contingents on their way to the East End.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT WINDSOR.

The Indian Army Officers yesterday went to Windsor, and drove in the Royal carriages from the station to the Castle, where they were received by Her Majesty the Queen.

MILITARY TATTOO AT WINDSOR.

A grand Tattoo took place last evening in the Quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and comprised the Coldstreams and Horse Guards.

There was pouring rain, and the Queen, with Princess Beatrice and others, watched the proceedings from the windows of their apartments.

RAIN IN LONDON.

THE DECORATIONS RUINED.

Enormous crowds thronged the streets last night to witness the rehearsal of the Jubilee illuminations in the city, and vehicular traffic was entirely blocked.

The rain has soaked the draperies of the decorations, and the weather continues very unsettled.

THE SOUTH AFRICA DINNER.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the South Africa dinner, last night, and in a speech made on the occasion advocated a policy of give and take between the English and the Dutch.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE NEAR PARIS.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The town of Asineres near Paris, has been visited by a disastrous cyclone in which one hundred of the inhabitants were killed and injured.

THE REPLY OF THE TRANSVAAL TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatches is very conciliatory, and asks for arbitration on certain points.

THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Orange Free State Volksraad has ratified the Treaty for a closer union with the Transvaal and providing for a Federal Council.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES VISITS PRESIDENT FAURE.

The Prince of Naples on his way to London paid a visit to President Faure.

THE STATE OF CRETE.

Latest advices from Crete state that the position there is improving, and that the population is disposed to accept autonomy.

THE ITALIAN NAVAL VOTE.

ROME, JUNE 19.

The Chamber of Deputies have passed the increased Naval Estimates proposed by Admiral Brin, the Minister of Marine.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 19.

It is officially announced that the French Minister at Pekin has signed a Convention with China conceding to France fresh commercial and political advantages in the districts adjacent to Tongking, and authorising the extension of the Mwangsi Railways towards the interior, and to allow France to penetrate Yunnan in the direction of Yunnanfu.

Permission is also given to a French engineer to work the mines in the Chinese frontier provinces.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

Impressive Jubilee services were held in all Simla churches, to-day, the Viceroy and Government Officers attending, at the Cathedral, where every inch of space available was occupied.

The Bishop of Lahore preached an eloquent sermon describing the progress made during Her Majesty's reign.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION.

THE FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 19.

The Tochi Field Force will be composed as follows :—

The First Brigade consists of :—2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders ; 1st Regiment Sikh Infantry ; 1st Punjab Infantry ; 33rd Bengal Infantry ; 1st Squadron of 1st Punjab Cavalry ; No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners ; two Sections No. 2 British Field Hospital ; No. 28 Native Field Hospital ; and two Sections No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

The Second Brigade :—3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade ; 14th Bengal Infantry ; 6th Bengal Infantry to 25th Bengal Infantry ; one Squadron of 1st Punjab Cavalry ; four Guns of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery ; two Sections of No. 2 British Field Hospital ; No. 30 Native Field Hospital ; and two Sections of No. 29 Native Field Hospital.

The C. and D. Sections of No. 32 Native Field Hospital will also be detailed for the Line of Communications, and Section No. 1 Field Veterinary Hospital for the Base.

The Expedition will be on the Field Service Scale, except that a number of British Officers with the regiments of Native Cavalry and Infantry will not be increased above the peace establishment. The corps and units not already in the Tochi Valley and at Bannu will be railed to Khushalgarh, and march thence to Bannu, where the staff and departments will assemble.

The General Officer Commanding the Tochi Field Force will be General G. C. Bird. His Staff will include :—Major Willcocks, of the Leinsters ; Colonel Nixon, of the 18th Bengal Lancers ; Major Kemball and Lieutenant Cockerell, of the 28th Punjab Infantry ; Captain Rawlins, of the 18th Bengal Cavalry ; Surgeon-Colonel Carew and Captain Shewell, of Military Accounts ; Major Willson, R. A. ; Major Wingate, of the Commissariat ; Lieutenant Rose, 1st Gurkhas ; Captain James and Lieutenant Haag, of the Transport Department ; Veterinary-Major Raymond ; Lieutenant Pizzie, of the Survey Department ; and Captain Malcolm, of the 4th Gurkhas ; while the Royal Engineers accompanying the force will be Major Digby; Captain Schruber, and Lieutenant Waghorn.

The First Brigade will be commanded by Colonel Egerton. His Staff will comprise :—Captain Watkis, of the 31st Punjab Infantry ; Major Wintour, A. D. A. Q. M. G.; Lieutenant Annesley, of the Commissariat Department ; Captain Welby, of the 18th Hussars ; Lieutenants Senior, Cox, and Muscroft ; and Veterinary-Lieutenant Hunt.

The Second Brigade will be commanded by Brigdier-General Symons. His Staff will comprise :—Captain Walter, of the Devonshires ; Major Grover, 2nd Punjab Cavalry ; Lieutenant Howell, of the Commissariat ; Captain Brookman, of the Transport Department ; Lieutenants Powell, Cunningham, and Tasor ; and Veterinary-Lieutenant Harris.

THE PROBABLE COST.

It is expected that the cost of the Tochi Expedition will be from five to ten lakhs, according to the amount of resistance encountered.

The last Waziristan Expedition, in which a much larger force was engaged, cost somthing under thirty lakhs.

It may be hoped this estimate will not be exceeded.

Almost all the tribesmen are now away in the inaccessible summer grazing grounds in the mountains, and it will be very difficult to catch individual chiefs. A sufficient lesson should be taught them, however, by destroying villages, many of which are very substantial ; Thessans, for instance, boasting no less than thirty well-built towers.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

The Secretary of State telegraphs to the Viceroy :—I am commanded by her Majesty the Queen-Empress to say that she has heard with deep regret of the serious loss of life and suffering caused by the recent earthquake. She desires that you will make known this expression of her sympathy and will keep her informed as to any further consequences which may come to your knowledge, though she trusts the worst is already known.

THE DISASTER IN THE CHIN HILLS.

The Viceroy has wired to the Chief Commissioner of Assam expressing deep regret at the death of Mr. McCabe. He deplores the terrible mortality in the Cherra Hills, and expresses sympathy for the great sufferings that must be experienced by the women and children from exposure, and promises all possible assistance. His Excellency also enquires if funds for the relief of the sufferers are available.

THE GOVERNMENT LOSS.

It is impossible yet to form an estimate of the probable cost to Government of the recent earthquake.

It is hoped, however, in responsible circles that it will not run into crores.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam now wires that the effect of the earthquake was slight only at Silchar, Kohima, and Manipur.

THE FAMINE.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

Complete figures for Famine relief show a total decrease of sixty-five thousand people on the relief-works as compared with last week. Bombay Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Burma, and Berar, all report greater or smaller reduction.

The price of paddy continues to rise in parts of Burma ; elsewhere there is little change in the rates for food grains.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH ON FAMINE.

The Despatch from the Secretary of State on Famine states that the Government of India's decision to trust to private trade for supplying food has been so far amply justified.

Lord George, however, in the same letter, draws prominent attention to the high death-rate in the Central Provinces, and refers to the four thousand people officially admitted to have died there last January from privation. He approves of the Government's steps to secure supplies of food for parts of the Central Provinces, where transport in the rains is difficult.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS LIST.

The final despatch from Home regarding the Jubilee honours has not yet arrived, but the list will probably be published in India on Tuesday morning. All the information at present available regarding it is that it will be exceedingly long.

LATER.

It is feared that no definitely settled honours list will appear on Tuesday morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The statement is persistently made here, that Sir George White receives two years' extension of office as Commander-in-Chief, as was given to his predecessor Lord, Roberts.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The business at the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 1st, will probably comprise only the introduction, of a few small measures, such as the Short Titles Bill and an amendment of the Court Fees Act, if the Secretary of State's sanction arrives in time. However, the new C. D. Legislation may also be introduced.

THE PALITANA OFFICIALS REINSTATED.

Khalifa Syad Mahomed Hussin, the foreign Minister, and other Patiala officials recently suspended have now been reinstated.

CONCESSION TO VOLUNTEER SHOOTING TEAMS.

A useful concession has been made by the Government of India to Volunteer Shooting Teams, which will short by be able to obtain the loan of Mark 2 Martini Henry Rifles for use at and practice for the Rifle Meetings, other than Regimental ones.

DEATH OF MRS. KENNEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 20.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of the District Superintendent of Police, died, at 12 o'clock, this morning. The deceased lady caught a chill on returning from Purandhar last month, and from that time she was suffering.

The funeral took place, this evening, at 5 o'clock, and was attended by all the European Police Officers, some of whom formed a carrying party. Great sympathy is expressed on all hands for Mr. Kennedy.

CRICKET.

Eleven cricket matches will be played this season at Ganeshkhind. The following are the probable dates :—June 21st—Ganeshkhind vs. Kirkee ; 28th June—Ganeshkhind vs. Royal Irish Rifles ; July 5th—Ganeshkhind vs. Durham Light Infantry; 12th July—Ganeshkhind vs. Staff Corps ; 19th July—Ganeshkhind vs. Volunteers ; 26th— Ganeshkhind vs. Poona Parsees ; August 2nd—Ganeshkhind vs. Poona Hindus ; August 9th—Ganeshkhind vs. Poona Gymkhana ; 30th July—Ganeshkhind vs. British Infantry ; September 6th and 7th—Ganeshkhind vs. Kathiawar ; 20th—Ganeshkhind vs. Patel's Eleven ; 24th September—Ganeshkhind vs. Satara.

THE TURKISH SUCCESSES REJOICINGS AT GANDEVI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, JUNE 19.

In consequence of the victories obtained by the Ottoman troops over the Greeks all the Mahomedans at Gandevi assembled yesterday. Speeches were made, and after praising the Government of H. H. Maharaja Sayajirao, songs were sung in honour of the Sultan of Turkey. The day was observed as a holiday. Thanks were offered to the Almighty in all the musjids, which were illuminated. A deputation was appointed to present an address to the Sultan through the Consul for Turkey at Bombay.

THE RESCUE OF THE CREW AND PASSENGERS OF THE S.S. SULTAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to call your attention to the courage and seamanlike smartness displayed by the commander, officers, and crew of the P. and O. s.s. Valetta while rescuing the crew and Native passengers of the s.s. Sultan of Bombay, and of the officers of the Sultan while being rescued.

We left Aden in the Valetta for Colombo on the night of June 8th, and when off Socotra met the full force of the S. W. monsoon gale. At 1-30 p.m.; on the 10th, while we were at lunch, a report came from the bridge that a vessel was in sight flying signals of distress. Our commander, Captain Gadd, steamed towards her and found her to be the Sultan, with a cargo of salt from Aden for Calcutta and pilgrims from Mecca. She appeared very deep in the water, and seas were breaking over her. On being asked what assistance she required, she replied that she must abandon, and we could see the crew at work clearing away boats. A high sea was running at the time, but soon a boat appeared from her lee, and after much fighting with the waves got alongside us, where she was quickly swamped, and many must have been lost but for the presence of mind and cheerful courage of the 3rd officer, Mr. Scallon, who was in charge, and the only European in the boat. This officer put lifebelts round the natives as we threw them overboard, and afterwards passed ropes round the helpless wretches, and saw them all safely hauled up the ship's side before he himself left the boat. An hour later another boat arrived in charge of the 2nd officer, Mr. Marshall. These also were safely hauled on board, though many were terribly injured. After getting her second boat away the Sultan signalled "send a boat." Volunteers were called, and the second officer, Mr. Baker, with a crew, consisting of the 3rd officer, 6 A. B.'s and 4 stewards, answered at once. All this time the skill of our captain in keeping his ship in position to leeward, yet clear of the Sultan, had been greatly taxed. Now that he must send a boat his anxiety must have been doubled. However, thanks to the care of the chief officer, Mr. Talbot, and his lascar crew, the boat was got safely clear. At first we thought she could never reach the Sultan, often did she disappear from sight in the trough of the huge rollers. But after a hard fight she was seen to round the bow of the doomed vessel and disappear from sight to leeward. The sea being so high, Mr. Baker deemed it prudent not to go too close, but to bid the people jump overboard. All were provided with lifebelts, so did not need a second bidding, but jumped in swarms, so much so that the boat had to be pulled off to stop the rush. When all were taken from the water the boat made the best of its way back to the Valetta. All were safely hauled on board, and the boat returned for a second load. Shortly after this a third Sultan boat arrived, but owing to bad management—a native only being in charge—she was dashed against the ship's side and swamped, and several were either killed or drowned. On arriving off the Sultan the second time sharks were sighted. So Mr. Baker was obliged to take his boat alongside, where, however, he was successful in taking off the remainder of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated ship, Captain Collin and his plucky wife being the last to leave her. They made their way back to the Valetta, singing gaily, and were loudly cheered by us on board. After all the shipwrecked had been recovered an attempt was made to save the boat, but this had to be abandoned on account of the high sea, much to the sorrow of Mr. Baker and his crew, so that they in turn were hauled on board and the boat cast adrift, and by 7 o'clock we were once more steaming full speed towards Colombo.

The saved were the captain, his wife, three officers, four engineers, the carpenter, and 116 natives, and much praise is due to Captain Gadd, his officers and crew, so that not one life was lost from their boat ; six being killed or drowned during the launching of the Sultan's boats, and four by the swamping of her third boat alongside the Valetta.

Many acts of courage were also individually performed. The 4th officer, Mr. Walpole, and the 5th, Mr. Orchard, were each washed overboard from the rail of the Valetta in their eagerness to save the helpless pilgrims, Mr. Orchard being badly injured and obliged to keep to his cabin for several days.

Last, but not least, the untiring efforts of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Williams, were worthy of much praise. All that night and best part of next day he could be found in his surgery, setting, amputating, or dressing limbs of the poor wretches, crushed or otherwise injured during their terrible experience, and he was most attentive to the sick up to our arrival in Colombo.—Yours, &c.,

A PASSENGER.

S. S. Valetta, Colombo, June 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental, Capt. L. H. Moule, arrived in harbour on Saturday noon with the Overland Mails of 5th June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Burton, Surg-Maj J	Lavioche, Mr A S
Bain, Mr	Long, Mr W
Brooks, Mr G	Moss, Mr H
Burton, Major C W	Oakes, Miss M
Cumbers, Mr and Mrs	Reid, Capt C G
Curran, Mr J	Rainey, Mr H J
Dimmock, Mrs H P	Spencer, Mr F D
Fielding, Mr P	Saunders, Col A A
Kershaw, Mr, Mrs and two children	Torrie, Mr W
Keats, C	Winchester, Mr G C
Lolbeschwegor, Mr W	Wright, Mr H
	Wright, Mr W

FROM BRINDISI.

Cobb, Mr H	Malenchini, Dr F
Fenwicke-Clough, Lt-Col	Roney Dougal, Mr F
Field, Mr C D	Shaw, Mr J B
Hart, Mr F S	Whitney, Mr F

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Sister, Maria Ernestina	Sister, Maria St Esteria
Sister, Maria Ligoni	

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

MR. VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND sends us copy of a telegram he has received from Baboo Chalraput Singh, of Ayrimganj, E.I., dated June 17 :—

"Severe earthquake; houses, garden, fallen ; great loss ; remaining in tent."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

THE SOUTH AFRICA COMMITTEE.

MR. LABOUCHERE has certainly not rehabilitated himself, but he scored a slight advantage at the sitting of the South Africa Committee on Tuesday by the failure of Dr. Rutherfoord Harris to obtain another opportunity of denying from the witness chair his antagonist's allegations and by the way in which Mr. Beit's demand for an apology was treated. Mr. Beit maintained that Mr. Labouchere was bound, in justice and in honour, either to establish the charges he had brought against him or to withdraw them absolutely and entirely. This appeal met with no response, so Mr. Beit had somewhat unwillingly to make way for Mr. Rochfort Maguire, the young Irish gentleman who formerly sat in Parliament as a Parnellite and who is married to a daughter of the late Speaker of the House of Commons, Viscount Peel. Mr. Maguire, it will be remembered, acted as Mr. Rhodes's proxy on the directorate of the Chartered Company, but he did not throw much fresh light on the subject of the raid. After Mr. Maguire was dismissed his place at the witness table was taken by Mr. Chamberlain, who was convinced that Dr. Harris was mistaken in supposing that the "guarded allusion" as to the purpose with which a police force had been placed on the Transvaal border was in the form Dr. Harris had stated to Mr. Blake. The Colonial Secretary was quite certain that if anything were said by Dr. Harris to the late Mr. Fairfield about the force on the border being used in the event of disturbances at Johannesburg, Mr. Fairfield, who was very deaf, did not hear it or did not understand it. With reference to the telegrams which had been submitted to him at the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain said when he first heard of their existence he attached no importance to them. It did not occur to him that anybody, however ill-disposed to himself, would suggest that he had preknowledge of, or approved of, the raid or the preparations for it. As a matter of fact, when the raid took place, and even when the Colonial Office suspected the possibility of it, he took every possible step, without losing an instant, to stop it. But hearing afterwards that rumours were current about the telegrams, he determined that he would see what was in them. He added that the telegrams were very similar in character to those which had already been produced. As to these missing telegrams the Chairman intimated that Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hawksley would be reported to the House, but much to the disgust of some persons he did not say that the inquiry would remain open till the documents on question were produced. For deciding to close this part of the inquiry without insisting on the production of the missing telegrams the Committee is much blamed by the Liberal Press, and Mr. Stead is once more upon the war path brandishing his tomahawk. He heads an article on the subject "Hushed Up ! Hushed Up ! or the Scandal at Westminster," and says : "Side by side with this paying of honour, praise, and glory to the most truthful woman of the century, what do we see see at Westminster ? Is it any exaggeration to say that for months past we have been witnessing the unfolding of a more shameless conspiracy to suggest falsehood, to conceal truth, and to mislead the nation than has ever discredited any representative body in the whole course of our history ?" The *Daily News* and the *Westminster Gazette* whose present editors are Big Englanders, also criticise the action of the Committee, but the public really seem to be quite tired of the inquiry, and for the moment think about nothing else but the Diamond Jubilee now so close at hand.

THE JUBILEE SEAT QUESTION.

Naturally there is great disapointment among those people whose applications for seats in the Government stands have not been acceded to, and loud is the grumbling. The strongest, though not the only, complaints come from those who have served in India and resent being left out in the cold. In the House of Commons, on Monday, Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question put by Captain Norton, said that the seats placed at the disposal of the India Office for the Civil and Military services of India have been allotted to those in this country who were considered to have the best claims without regard to the question whether they are at home on leave or otherwise. Last night Captain Norton followed up his previous inquiry by asking for an analysis of the distribution of the tickets among the various branches of the service, but Lord George Hamilton refused to gratify the hon. and gallant member's curiosity. This afternoon, however, he was at the Indian Minister hoping to get an increase of accomodation for officers of the Army in India at present in this country. It is rather annoying when one hears of the inadequate provision for Indian officers and of the remarkable manner in which the Press home, Indian and foreign, is being treated to learn that tickets seem to have been lovishly bestowed upon Civil Service clerks, especially those of the second division. I myself know of a case where an official of one of the Government Departments has received tickets for at least seven places, and he expects to get three or four more ! He, however, has no intention of selling them at a big profit like some of the fraternity of whom we read. Of course the higher officials would not stoop to this though they may be a bit greedy. A friend of mine who occupies a high position in Whitehall assures me that he has seen a letter written by an ex-official of the Customs who retired from the service some years ago demanding money for Jubilee Stand tickets. There have been unfortunately several unpleasant features in connection with the Jubilee celebration, but surely the most unpleasant is this reported trafficking in seats on the part of minor branches of the Civil Service. I am afraid that Mr. Cohen will not secure much sympathy from the public for the question he is to ask the First Commissioner of Works when the House of Commons reassemles on the 17th instant, after the Whitsuntide tecess. The hon. gentleman suggests that out of the sum—12s. 6d. per seat—received from Civil Servants seats have been provided gratis for the accomodation of other persons who are not Civil Servants. It is to be hoped that when Mr. Cohen has put his question some other members will ask whether the First Commissioner of Works is aware that some Civil Servants are said to have obtained an excessive number of tickets at 12s. 6d. each and sold them at high prices to wealthy outsiders. The representatives of the Foreign Press are very bitter about the arrangements or rather lack of arrangements so far as they are concerned, and contrast them with what is done in other European countries on similar occasions. Certainly the inability of the English authorities to do anything for the correspondents of Continental journals does not favourably compare with what we read about the hearty welcome afforded to foreign journalists on the occasion of the Coronation of the Czar. I may add that at St. Paul's Cathedral, which will of course be the chief centre of interest in the day's proceedings, though not the best place for seeing the procession, the *Times* will be represented by the senior member of its staff, Sir W. H. Russell.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

It is pleasant to turn from complaints about seats to notice the extreme good-will that is being manifested on all sides, not only towards the statesmen who are arriving by every mail from the Colonies, but towards the Indian and Colonial Contingents who will form perhaps the most striking feature of the procession on June 22nd. We are becoming familiar with the swagger headgear of the Australians, a sort of exaggerated terai with plumes and it has already been adopted for one of the characters in a play at a London theatre. For once the authorities must be given credit for having acted with common sense. Some days ago a member of Parliament for what superior persons call a slum constituency—Stepney to wit—hit upon the happy thought of suggesting that the Colnial and Indian Cavalrymen should on one of the days of Jubilee week march along the more prominent thoroughfares of the East-End. That quarter is not the abode of all the squadron to be found in the metropolis as some innocent people suppose, but it is not rich in those who can afford to pay fancy prices for Jubilee seats, and therefore it is only right that the residents of the poorer localities should have a procession on their own account When Mr. Isaacson first brought the matter forward he was told of course that there were many difficulties in the way, but that the proposal would be considered. It is now announced that the War Office has acceded to the request, and that on the occasion of the visit the contingents will be escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards. The powers that be ought to be much obliged to Mr. Isaacson for showing them how to give the inhabitants of the East-End such an excellent Imperial object lesson.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOSPITAL FUND.

The note of disappointment that ran through the speeches at Marlborough House last Friday has been much commented upon, and various explanations of the comparative want of success so far attained by the national memorial of the Diamond Jubilee are given. The Prince of Wales himself in his speech attributed the fact that the contributions fall very much below what was expected to the counter-claims of the Famine Fund "which we presume," he added, "will before very long be closed." Some people think that one of the reasons why the Fund has not swollen to the anticipated dimension is due to a want of confidence in the administration of some of our hospitals. It may seem ungracious, but I cannot help thinking that those who advised his Royal Highness in the choice of Honorary Secretaries were not altogether happy in the advice they gave. Personally they are all—and what a lot of them there are !—estimable high minded gentlemen, but they are not, I think, exactly cut out for this work though some of them have exhibited capacity in other directions. One good Honorary Secretary, a man who had proved his ability as an organiser, would have been sufficient. Since the meeting at Marlborough House a little more vigour has been exerted, but although the donations have increased from £92,083-15-10 to £108,451-14-7, the additions to the categories of "annual subscriptions" and "commuted subscriptions" are comparatively small. It is unfortunate for the Prince of Wales's Fund that Lord Sandhurst, who is such a great authority on hospital administration, and who knows how to get money from the British public, is not able to assist the Marlborough House Committee.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY IN ENGLAND.

The Parsees permanently or temporarily residing in London held a reception last night at the Imperial Institute in honour of their esteemed leader, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and the proceedings were highly successful. Almost every member of the Zoroastrian Colony, numbering, I believe, about eighty, was present and the graceful costumes worn by the Parsee ladies were as usual much admired by the English guests. Of course the bulk of the latter were Bombayites, including two former Governors of the Western Presidency (Sir Richard Temple and Lord Harris), Sir James and Lady Richey, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Raymond West, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Birdwood, Mr. and Mrs. John Jardine, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Wyllie, Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I., Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr. Arthur Pollen, LL.D., Mr. John Pollen, LL.D., and Mr. Lionel R. Ashburner, C.S.I. I also noticed in the throng Lord Hobhouse, Sir Montimer Durand, Sir Owen and Lady Agnes Burne, Sir Benjamin Stone, Mr. Arthur Wollaston, C.I.E., and many other distinguished people. The guests were received by Messrs. M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Dadabhai Nowroji, Byramji and Moolla. The gorgeously decorated South Africa Room and the more soberly-adjourned Indian Conference Room were used for the occasion and the accommodation was none too large for the numerous gathering. In the course of the evening an enthusiastically worded address was presented to Sir Jamsetjee welcoming him to England and the Jubilee celebration as the representative of the Parsee community and testifying to the leading part taken by him "in all public movements of general benefit to India, irrespective of race or religion." Sir Jamsetjee replied in an excellent little speech in the course of which he referred to the "signal advantages and blessings" which the Parsees have enjoyed during the reign of her Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were prevented by other engagements from accepting the Committee's invitation, and letters of regret were also received from Lord Northbrook, Lord Reay, etc. The address expressed the hope that Sir Jamsetjee's sojourn here may be marked by that distinction to which his high position entitles him. This hope is not likely to be unrealized. A few days ago Sir Jamsetjee and Miss Jeejeebhoy were invited by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to join them in the Royal Box at the Military Tournament, and they are amongst the favoured people bidden by the State Ball to be held at Buckingham Palace to-night. On Tuesday they visited the Houses of Parliament, and were shown over the building by Sir James Fergusson and Mr. Bhownuggree, afterwards taking tea on the terrace. Moreover, Sir Jamsetjee was one of the unprecedentedly large number of gentlemen who were presented at Monday's levee.

A PLEASANT REUNION.

The annual dinner of the officers of the Old Indian Navy took place on Tuesday at the Criterion Restaurant under the genial presidency of Captain Wilson, now of the Board of Trade. The company included Commander Law, Major-General Blowers (who served in the Indian Navy before he became a soldier), the Rev. W. Wilton, now Vicar of Leyton ; Lieutenant Chalke, Lieutenant J. M. Brebner, Mr. Dawes, the Rev. Mr. Sutton, of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Williams, Mr. Templer, etc. Among those who sent letters regretting inability to be present were the last surviving I. N. Victoria Cross man, Mayo (who by the way is now a Roman Catholic clergyman), and Lieut. Low, the well-known author of the "History of the Indian Navy." Two toasts were drunk "The Queen Empress" and "To the evergreen memory of our gallant shipmates who have gone before." There are also few now to answer *Adsum* at this yearly muster, but I trust that a gathering which serves to recall so many interesting events in connetion with British rule in the East will be continued as long as there remain any representatives of what was once a gallant and distinguished service. To India, and especially to its leading commercial port, Bombay, the Indian Navy rendered invaluable services in past days and these services should not readily be forgotten.

PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill introduced by Mr. Ritchie has been issued to-day. It is backed by Mr. Balfour, and is one of the shortest measures ever introduced. The first clause legalises the use of a weight, a measure of the metric system in trade, while the second provides for the inclusion in the Board of Trade standards of metric standards derived from the standard metric and standard kilogram deposited with that department ; authorises the Queen by order in council to make a table of metric equivalents for the table in the existing Weights and Measures Act and repeals certain portions of that Act. It will perhaps be some slight consolation to the "intense" persons who have introduced "program" to our notice to observe that in the Metric System Bill an English equivalent of the French "kilogramme" is adopted. They can now reply to their philistine critics, "If 'kilogram' why not 'program,'" ?

THE DEATH ROLL.

The death in his fifty-fourth year of Mr. Ney Elias, of which sad event you will have heard by telegram, came as a great surprise to his friends. He was in poor health when he returned to England from Meshed recently, and although he did not seem able to recover his usual strength his condition was hardly such as to cause anxiety to those about him. He was at the Oriental Club a fortnigth ago, and I myself received a letter from him three weeks since written from Arundel, and making no complaint of being ill. The immediate cause of death was blood-poisoning.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

THE PRESIDENCY PROGRAMME.

TEN years ago the principal celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress in Western India took place at Bombay, in the month of February, which from climatic considerations was officially selected for the observance of the auspicious occasion. At the beginning of this year, India in general and Bombay in particular were too heavily stricken by calamities to render the anticipation by four months of the general rejoicings of the British Empire either feasible or seemly. The cloud is now partially lifted, and India celebrates the Diamond Jubilee at the same time as other parts of the Queen's dominions. As the month of June marks the commencement of the Poona season, the Deccan capital is on this occasion the centre of the rejoicings, which are now being entered upon in all the principal towns of the Presidency with a heartiness which neither plague nor famine have stifled. The combination of circumstances which led to the Diamond Jubilee celebrations being held at a time of year when the chief representative of Her Majesty in the Presidency is at Ganesh Khind, and the bungalows of military and civilian officers in the Poona cantonment are all occupied, is a fortunate one for this station. Its last season was greatly marred by the existence of an epidemic of cholera, which is believed to have wrought greater havoc than was made known at the time. Ere the newspaper correspondence as to the unhealthiness of Poona to which this epidemic led had ceased to be penned a still more serious fate befel the place. The outbreak of plague in Bombay last autumn was communicated by refugees to Poona, and this city in proportion to its population suffered almost as severely as Bombay, and ere the disease could be stayed the drastic measure of a military house-to-house visitation had to be adopted. The people, whose feelings were greatly excited by agitators, so resented this process that it is an open secret that at one time the authorities feared that some attempt at a rising might take place. Happily there was no breach of the peace, and the reduction of the plague mortality to a very low point has enabled the authorities to dispense with many of the interferences with the domestic habits of the people which were held to be absolutely essential three month ago.

But after so long a period of depression, Poona required some special stimulus to re-awaken her to her wonted activity and brightness as one of the pleasantest stations in India during the monsoon season. Such a stimulus is now forthcoming in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, which is reviving the place as though by a magician's wand. Poona has a grand opportunity before her, and is rising to the occasion. There is every likelihood of the various fixtures on the official programme being carried out with success and eclat. At present the weather leaves little to be desired. Since the latter end of May there have been some five inches of rain, and even this fall has been sufficient to cool the air and make the climate very pleasant. The weather prophets are inclined to think that Jupiter Pluvius will be considerate enough to hold his hand for the next few days, but it remains to be seen whether the monsoon currents reported to have broken at Bombay will be wholly kept back during that time by the dark and rugged barrier of the ghauts.

Although orders were given for thanksgiving services to be held to-morrow at all places where there are chaplains, there was no State service at Poona. The thanksgiving was general at all Christian places of worship, and the Bishop of Bombay preached at All Saints, Kirkee, in the morning, and at St. Mary's Church in the evening. But the service to be attended by Lord Sandhurst in state, by foreign Consuls, and by high official in every branch of the administration, will not be held until Tuesday, when it will take place in St. Mary's Church, at 5-30 p.m. Special prayers will be used on that occasion, but there will be no sermon, and the service will probably not last more than three-quarters of an hour. The upper part of St. Mary's will be roped off and reserved for the invited Consuls and officers. The chancel will be occupied by such clergy of the Church of England who attend in their vestments. Any places remaining unoccupied after the arrival of H. E. the Governor will be thrown open to the public. The choir will be strengthened by an orchestra, and the music will be a noteworthy feature of the Poona counterpart to the brief service to be held almost at the same hour outside St. Paul's Cathedral to be attended by her Majesty the Queen.

The service will be preceded by the levee of his Excellency the Governor, who has very appropriately selected the day of the Queen's Commemoration as the one best suited for the annual occasion when residents of Poona formally pay their respects to the representative of the Queen in this presidency. The levee will be held at the Council Hall, and as a large number of visitors are now in Poona the presentations are likely to be more numerous than usual. On arrival Lord Sandhurst will be saluted by a Guard of the 2nd Irish Rifles, and the Band of the 14th Bombay Infantry will be in attendance.

The official celebration of the Jubilee is all to be pressed into the space of a few hours. After the two events already mentioned have been gone through, two others will still remain on the programme. The first of these will be the State Banquet at Ganesh Khind. This will be very much on the lines of the banquet given on the occasion of Lord Elgin's visit to the city in November 1895. All the foreign Consuls in Bombay have been invited, and several of them have already arrived in Poona. The other guests include a number of high military and civilian officials, the members of Lord Sandhurst's Staff, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the President of the Bombay Corporation, and the Sheriff of the city, the latter two officers being combined in the person of one guest, Mr. George Cotton. It was at one time expected that the day of rejoicings would conclude with a fancy dress ball, but if this was even the intention in gubernatorial circles, it has been abandoned, and the very ful programme of the afternoon and evening will be wound up by the less exhausting function of a reception at Ganesh Khind for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

This official programme is one in which the masses can have no part, and which gives them little or no opportunity of evincing their loyalty to the Crown. However, what is necessarily left out of the programme in this respect is being more appropriately supplied by the spontaneous action of the inhabitants themselves. At a meeting of principal residents of the cantonment, held under the presidency of Colonel Newnham Smith, it was resolved to ask householders in the Main Street, East Street, and Centre Street to illuminate their dwellings on Tuesday night, and the request has met with a most ready response. It was also resolved

to give to all poor people living within cantonment limits one good substantial meal and more if funds permit, and to distribute clothing to people who have lost such effects in consequence of the plague. Sweetmeats are to be distributed to all school children.

The city is not one whit behind the cantonment in this matter. For the purpose of feeding the poor committees were appointed by the Municipality, and over a thousand rupees were subscribed by prominent inhabitants. The amount has since been supplemented by a subscription of Rs. 100 from H. E. the Governor; this tangible token of Lord Sandhurst's sympathy for the poor being much appreciated. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have subscribed Rs.50 for the same object, and other donations are being received. The greater part of the money obtained will be spent in feeding the infirm and blind, the old and decrepit of the city and its suburbs. Each recipient will be presented with one lb. of rice, 1lb. of dall with four *laddus* and two pice. About three-quarters of a mile of the principal streets of the city are to be illuminated with punthi lamps, besides which many hundreds of the residents will add their humble quota of oil buttees to the illuminations. Display of fire-works will also be made.

Anticipating the hospitality which is to be shown towards the poor on Jubilee Day one private citizen has come forward with undertaking to entertain to a good meal the masses of the city and suburbs to-morrow morning. We refer to Mr. Shrimant Kaloojee Naik, the son of Rao Bahadur Mansaram Naik, a wealthy contractor, who died only a few months since. This hospitality is offered partly in memory of his father and partly by way of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee. In the evening he will hold a Hari kirtan (musical and dancing entertainment) in honour of the day. To-morrow morning some wealthy Mahomedans will distribute sweetmeats among the children of that community attending schools and they also intend to feed the poor of their community. In sending his subscription of Rs. 100 to the Municipal Committee, Lord Sandhurst specially mentioned that the money was to be spent not in decoration, but in feeding the poor. This desire to benefit the masses rather than to make any grand display of illumintions is now predominant. Many wealthy residents are entertaining the poor of their own caste to a meal independently of the general movements in this direction. The Diamond Jubilee is certain to live long in the memory of the masses of Poona.

Another noteworthy evidence of the hospitality which is to mark the Jubilee is the treat which the wife of the Commander-in-Chief is to give to the women and children belonging to all the British regiments in garrison. They are to be entertained to tea by Mrs. Nairne, on Wednesday afternoon, at Magdala House. Both Monday and Tuesday will be observed as complete holidays by all the troops with the exception that the Royal Artillery will fire a salute of 60 guns early on Tuesday morning and that, as already stated, there will be a military Guard-of-honor and Band at the levee.

MILITARY PARADE AT KIRKEE CHURCH.

Yesterday the weather in Poona had it been specially chosen for the occasion it could not have been more suitable. The air is cool and invigorating, and although clouds appear at times no rain has fallen at presen. At the All Saints' Church, at Kirkee, the preacher for the 8 o'clock Parade Service was the Bishop of the Diocese. The troops filled the nave of the church and presented a very smart appearance in their white full dress uniform. Lady Sandhurst, who was accompanied by Captain Crawford, Adie-de-Camp, occupied a seat in the chancel. Colonel Flotham, in command of Kirkee station, and the officers of his staff were in attendance. The special form of prayer with thanksgiving for the day was used, the prayers and lessons being read by the Revd. A. J. Sellar. Appropriate hymns were sung and the service was of a bright and hearty character. Bishop Milne preached a brief sermon well suited to the occasion based on the Epistle of St. James—1 ch. part of 17th verse: "Every Good Gift and every Perfect Gift is from above." His Lordship said:—

When the Crimean War broke out the Coldstreams and some other regiments of guards were amongst the first troops sent to the front. They marched past before the Queen in London while she looked down at them from the balcony where she was seated. These same batallions marched past again after the compaign was over. But what had taken place in the meantime? They had fought at Inkerman in the interval, they had stood in the trenches in groups of five or six, and in the foggy morning had seen whole companies of Russians rising up out of the fog. Amid the fire of the enemy our few men held their own, until, at last, when almost exhausted beyond endurance, the French came up and reinforced them, and the battle who finally won. They had been serving for many hours in the ttenches cold and exhausted, and so badly cared for by their country that they hardly had a coat to their backs. What a difference there was between the regiments as they went out and the same regiments as they come home. They were marched past the Queen again. Her Majesty, not then a widow, stood on the balcony surrounded by her husband and children. Only a few of the old faces were to be seen in the ranks; the gaps had been filled up by younger men. Some of the survivors who marched past still bore deep traces of their wounds; some had the memory in their hearts of loved comrades shot down by their side. But we may be sure that every man in those ranks as he marched past and saw the Queen in the balcony above felt that he was glad to have gone through all this for her sake, and if called upon he would go through it all again to-morrow. Now what did her presence in the balcony mean to them? It was not only that a young wife and mother with husband and children were looking down at them. It was just this: They felt that in the Queen was summed up everything they had fought for, everything they had suffered for, and everything they had hoped for. They saw embodied in that slim figure everything they loved and cared for—homes, wives, sweethearts. The Queen meant to them glory, honour, country, life.

THE ROYAL SYMPATHY FOR THE SUFFERING.

We read sometimes of some terrible colliery disaster at home, of shipwrecks, of distress of various kinds; we hear of disasters in this land in which hundreds, nay thousands of people are left homeless by earthquake or other calamities. When we think about the sufferers and those who are left we always look next day in the paper for the Queen's letter or telegram. When we read it we feel that the whole country is sympathising with those who are in suffering. The Queen's letter will not bring back the buried man who lies entombed down in the pit, it will not save the children from being fatherless, and from being brought up with all the disadvantages which attach to that position; it will not hasten the recovery of those who are hurt and taken to hospitals; the pinch of poverty will still be felt. And yet all feel better for the letter; it speaks to their hearts and makes them feel that they are remembered. It is not only that it is the tender sympathising word of a widow, feeling for those who have been made widows, the heart of a mother feeling for fatherless children; it is not only because it is a woman entering as only a woman can enter into the woes of others. It is the Queen, and this means everything that Great Britain means. The sympathy expressed is not merely that of one person, but that of the whole nation gathered up in the person of the Queen.

THE QUEEN'S USE OF OPPORTUNITIES.

By these letters the Queen can do what no one else can ever do. She can express the sympathy of the whole nation; a grand and exceptional opportunity is what enables the Queen to do this. But what would such opportunities be in the hands of some people? Why does it mean so much in hers? You know what the greatest opportunities in the hands of bad or incompetent men lead to. There was an emperor once of whom it was said that everybody would have thought him fit to reign if only he had never come to the throne. When the opportunity came it was found that the man was not equal to it. I remember an English General who in leading a force was not successful, and the newspapers said of him at the time that at home he played the game of war so much better than any man that it had been believed that he would do splendidly if ever the time came for him to put his theories into practice. But he failed to rise to the occasion when it came. Something beside opportunity is wanted, and that is character. The reason why Queen Victoria stands at the head of womanhood of all the world is because of what she is, not simply of where she has been placed. What is she then to us? Above all she is the first woman in England. Have you ever known a really noble man, a man of whom you felt there goes the very person whom I should like to resemble. If you have you may be tolerably sure that in is a woman who has made him what he is; it may be the mother who brought him up, the sister who has loved him from his childhood, or his wife who has been the companion of his life, or even someone whom he secretly worshipped at a distance. A woman somehow taught him to respect himself and to gain the respect of other people. Alas! it is also true, very often, that if you see a man all that he ought not to be, sordid, cruel, not believing in goodness, you will find that a woman made him so. As a good woman is the noblest thing that God ever made, so a bad woman is the basest and most miserable thing God ever made. This means that when the best things go wrong they become worst of all. Now, when we think on this Jubilee Day of the Queen, we think of her first and foremost as fit to be the head of all the women of England or of the world. In conclusion, I would point out that we all have our opportunities and that we can every one gain strength to use them rightly, as our Queen has done. We have not any one of us such great opportunities as those of the Queen-Empress, but we need not on that account say "I am only an officer in her Majesty's Service, and what can I do?" We need not even say "I am only a private or gunner in the Queen's service and what can I do?" We can say He who has given to her Gracious Majesty all these opportunities, and enabled her to use them well is ready to give me strength to make the best of my lesser opportunities.

At the conclusion of the service, the National Anthem was sung, and from the heartiness with which it was voiced by the soldiers, it was evident that they looked upon it as not least though last of the features of the service.

At all the places of worship where morning services have been held they have had special reference to the Queen's commemoration.

A large congregation assembled, this evening, at St. Mary's, and included Lady Sandhurst, who was accompanied by Major Owen. The Anthem was "O Lord, God, save our Empress-Queen." The Bishop's sermon occupied twenty minutes in delivery.

The following is the full text of the sermon Bishop Milne preached at Poona, and which was read by other Church of England clergymen in Bombay yesterday:—

St. John 1, 9. "That was the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Character and Opportunity together form the sum and the gauge of the influence which we, each of us, exert upon the world, as we sway, or are swayed by our neighbours. Character, making use of Opportunity—Opportunity, reacting upon Character—Character, as moulded by God, or alas! as holding out against His strivings—Opportunity, given by Him, to be used, or refused, in His service. Character in its highest developments is the best thing that ever God made—at least in this world of ours, or in any which we could understand. Opportunity is the necessary condition for bringing out the capabilities of Character, for moulding, for interpreting, for developing what we all bear about with us in the germ.

For what I mean by Character is this—that which lies at the core of each life, the pervading, inevitable self which comes out in our every word, and informs our every act; nay, which shows in our every look, which is impressed by our manner and gait, and in every the smallest thing which translates our personality into action, "The abundance of the heart," Christ called it, "out of which the mouth speaketh," so that our words either justify or condemn us—the goodness or the badness of the tree, which determines the character of the fruit. It is the tone, the set, the spirit which constitutes our individuality, which marks us off from our fellows, as being what we actually are in our deepest, most essential self.

This, I say, in its higher developments, is the best thing that ever God made, so far as we know or can know. It is the meeting-point of nature and Grace; the scene of their deadliest conflict, where the heart is not dedicated to God, the point where they join and coalesce, when once His supremacy is established. Here the sower, who sows God's Word, finds the soil of the truest, good heart, which bears fruit an hundred-fold. Here the final effects of Grace work out their ultimate triumphs; till that which began with Redemption pass on into Sanctification; till the whole inner nature of the man becomes renewed after Him Who created him. In the highest sense, this is what I mean when I say that Character in itself is the best thing that ever God made, as far as our knowledge extends. And being the best that we know of, it forms, or ought to form, our touchstone for everything else. When anything presents itself to us with a claim to be regarded as a blessing, we ought to appraise, and to value it by asking what it does for human character. The great benefactors of the Race are those who have elevated its tone; who "have enriched the spiritual capital" which sustains whatever is higher in it. To have lived a noble life—nay, to have done one worthy deed which shall carry a thrill of high purpose to the hearts of those who succeed us—this surely is better worth living for, shall make us more worthy to be loved, than aught else that a lifetime can show. Let me compare it with other achievements which constitute a claim upon our gratitude, to have aided in the increase of wealth, still more in its fair distribution—to have added to the brightness of life, still more to have diminished its sufferings—to have promoted by art or song the diffusion of "joy in widest commonalty spread"—these things are grand in themselves: they constitute their doers benefactors. But compare them with that which comes before us when we think of nobility of character, and of the power it can exert, and we shall find that even these great achievements are dwarfed by the presence of something higher. The immunities and the enjoyments of life are, after all, but means to an end; they are valuable, not for themselves, but for that which they help us to be—that is to say, as they minister to character, as they raise us to higher attainments in the scale of spiritual life. Failing this, they may be absolutely hurtful, may but minister to materialism and sensuality: while of all things that are in this world, and which extend to a world beyond this, Character, elevation of spirit, stands alone as an end in itself. And it is one of the glories of character that it tends to reproduce itself spontaneously; that it moulds other hearts by its own nobility. Elevation of purpose and of act, coming out in a single life, forms an antidote to the sordidness around: it is the salt of which Christ spoke, which keeps the whole world sweet. It can help all nascent nobility to attain to its proper development; it can elicit some answering thrill, where it would seem that it was least to be expected. This is true of Character in itself, apart from pre-eminent opportunity. But if the city be set on an hill, so that it cannot by possibility be hid, if eminence of personal character coexist with unrivalled opportunity, then what may we not expect of helpfulness, and fruitfulness, and light? The Festival which we keep this week is the commemoration of a splendid Character, making use of unequalled opportunities. What elicits our enthusiasm to-day is the sight of a magnificent position, which the personal character of its holder has turned to corresponding account. To have spent more years upon the Throne than any of the Sovereigns who preceded her were a poor distinction in itself, apart from the personal greatness which characterised the reign of our Queen. It might have meant something quite different from that which we celebrate to-day. Think what such opportunities have meant in other ages and countries, when divorced from personal goodness. Think how little they might have meant in our own, had no real greatness gone with them. Length of days, without personal nobility might perhaps have appealed to us, Englishmen, as calling the attention of the world to a characteristically British institution, our limited, constitutional Monarchy. Would it ever have elicited the plaudits which go up in a chorus to-day from the whole of the civilised world? The opportunity, used or not used, might have meant that our Imperial Lady stood, nominally at least, before the world as the Head of a body-politic, such as history has seldom seen. What it actually means to-day, as the result of the character which has used it, is nothing less than this—that she is hailed on every side, not only by her subjects, but by all men, as Head of the Womanhood of the world.

One hears it said sometimes that the sturdy, heroic British character is not what once it was—that money-getting, and selfishness, and luxury have corrupted it and weakened its fibre—that the deadly accompaniments of luxury have sapped the high ideals which once were the boast of our families. For myself, I believe very little of it. All hideous exceptions notwithstanding, I believe that we are much what we were in manliness, in chastity, and in honour. I do see terrible possibilities, gulfs of peril yawning around us—the peril of looking upon vice, no longer as a sin, but as a necessity; the peril of thinking about money as an end to be sought for itself, and not as a means to something better; the peril of looking upon work as a drudgery, and not as a blessing. But when I hear of a line of British troops, drawn upon a sinking ship as study as on any parade-ground; when I look at the administration of India in the interests of a conquered people; when I think of individual lives of hard, official toil, lived on, in unconscious heroism, conscientious, without self-praise, self-denying without a murmur, steadfast without supervision; above all, when I look at our womanhood, in those higher developments of its goodness which we take as such a matter of course—which we expect, and complain if we fail to find them—then words come back to my mind which we surely can still make our own:

"What I have borne in memory what has tamed
Great nations; how ennobling thoughts depart
When men change swords for ledgers, and desert
The student's tower for gold—some fears unnamed
I had, my Country!—am I to be blamed?
But when I think of Thee, and what Thou'art,
Verily, in the bottom of my heart
Of those unfilial fears I am ashamed."

Now, if we still can make those words our own, I believe that to the Providence of God, there has been no one power in this century which has so potently made for their fulfilment as the personal character of Queen Victoria. The world, they say, is governed from the nursery. And of this at least we may be sure—that when our children take account hereafter of the forces which have operated to-day to set the standard of living among us, they will reckon as among the most powerful the influence of one Wife and Mother, and she the highest in the land. All the chivalry of all our young men, all the sanctity of all our happy homes, all that which is conveyed to our hearts by the words; "an English lady" owe much to the Court of our Queen, from which everything has been fain to slink abashed which was alien to goodness and to her. Almost every man who has anything about him to command our highest respect will admit that in some form or other he owes its possession to a woman—be she mother, who trained him from his cradle, or sister, brought up by his side, or wife who has ennobled him by her companionship—nay, be she one worshipped shyly at a distance, with no prospect of her ever being nearer. It is nobility in the woman of a country which makes chivalry come naturally to its men. Men bred with a reverence for womanhood can never quite lose their belief in it—God help any man who ever does! And the outcome of homage to goodness is added self-respect in him who pays it. Now every man whom I address at this moment has had reverence for womanhood made easy to him by one grand, pre-eminent exemplar set before him on the Throne of his country. But what we owe to the Queen, as a woman has had its bearing on public life no less than upon family ideals. It is through this that we have looked to her so surely for all that we ought to expect from the Head of the British Constitution. The function of the Throne at this day is to furnish to popular institutions those elements of reverence and sympathy which speak to the hearts of the people. Without these, in some form or other, one side of human nature, and that perhaps its best side, must miss the most potent appeal which the best of constitutions can make. Hare reasoning in the ordering of the Realm call aloud for something more to support it, for the passion of a personal devotion to appeals to its primary sympathies, to add a touch of imaginative glamour to order, and equity and law. Now it is plain that such a function as this—the eliciting of personal devotion, to add to an impersonel constitution the tenderness of individual sympathy—I say, that such a function as this—must require for the occupant of the Throne a very rare combination of qualities. If the Sovereign is to rally to herself the patriotism of a nation of freemen—to give point and concentration and enthusiasm to what other wise were waterishand diffuse—it is plain that she must set before their eyes the embodiment of two great ideals, the aspirations of national existence and those of domestic life. This were never an easy task, but on the Throne of our Empire to-day it demands very special qualifications, and these, by no means the weakest in a constitutional Sovereign. For the Sovereign of England to-day is debarred by the conditions of the Monarchy from enacting a showy part on the political stage of the century. The enthusiasm of the people for the Crown has to live and to produce its effects, while yet the position of the Sovereign demands a degree of self-effacement which is nothing less than heroic. Invested with the halo of reverence which surrounds a paramount position, she must be the one whom no splendour or pomp can betray into personal self-assertion. Being necessarily the most experienced politician who influences the destinies of the nation, she has yet so to use that experience that no one may feel for a moment that the judgment of the nation's representatives has ever been influenced unduly. Being the Head of the social world, and the Fountain of honour and titles, she must save our most English Institution, our constitutional limited Monarchy, from exercising its inevitable influence in a way which could be stigmatised as un-English. The absolute straightforwardness of ministers must never be paralysed for a moment by the prejudices or the favour of the Court. It would be almost impossible, I think, to go beyond the simple truth in lauding the invariable conscientiousness, the drastic, stern self-control, which have responded to the calls and the loyal expectations of the Nation through a reign of sixty years. The most delicate grasp of the situation and the most unselfish determination to accept it could alone have produced the result. But there is one grand function of the Throne, in which no self-effacement is called for—nay, where the personality of the Sovereign ought always to be prominently put forward. How nobly our Queen has discharged it, how the hearts of her subjects tell. She has set the unbidden before our eyes the corporate sympathy of the Nation for each family and each soul among its millions. The desolated hearths round a colliery on the morrow of some terrible disaster, the wounded in the hospitals of our armies, the starving, when warfare abroad had paralysed industry at home—these have known what is meant to the Empire to have a consoler woman at its head. The most perfect machinery of relief might be active for sufferers such as these, and yet the voice of the national sympathy might remain inarticulate to their ears. One word of true womanly feeling, when the speaker is the highest in the land, supplies that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin.

In her Indian Empire, perhaps, more than anywhere else, the Queen does it, make this enormous difference that principles, and institutions, and laws have found a living human embodiment in a form so profoundly sympathetic. It has been said that even in Europe the difference to the mass of the people between monarchical and republican institutions is that under the reign of a monarch they obey a rule which they understand while under a republican *regime* they obey one which they do not understand. This applies with tenfold force to an oriental people. The mere official element of Government is inseparable, in the mind of the oriental, from its purely personal element. Here principles, as distinguished from persons, are dimly apprehended by the few, and are absolutely unintelligible to the many; here personal Government means something, and constitutional Government means nothing; here a word of personal kindliness, an act of individual sympathy goes further than whole constitution, with a library of abstractions at its back. And now, in the light of all this, I would ask you to revert for a moment to words which I spoke but now, when I said that in the triumphs of character lies the meeting-point of the human with the Divine. "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?—is the question of God to the Sovereign as much as to the humblest of her subjects. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above"—this applies to the grandest opportunities even more than to anything lower. Human goodness is then most honoured, when we associate it with that which stands above it. We miss its deepest meaning if we fail to attribute it to God. For in its deepest, most essential character, it is from Him, the work of His spirit, purchased by the death of His Son. This is why we commemorate in church. This season the religious observances which occur in our Jubilee celebrations from degenerating into splendid formalities, conferring the sanction of religion upon something essentially secular. We meet within these walls to turn from the person of the Sovereign to Him, the pattern and the source of all that is good in His creatures. In appreciating the character of our Queen, and her glorious use of her opportunities, we think of her, and of all that she is to us, as reflections of the one "True Light, which, lighteth every man that cometh into the world." In a word, we thank God to-day, not only for having given us our Queen, but for having made her what we know that she is.

BOMBAY CITY.

The celebration of the Jubilee commenced in Bombay yesterday by the holding of Thanksgiving Services in most, if not all, of the churches. At the Cathedral a special musical service was arranged by Mr. Mant, and at the conclusion of the evening service "God save the Queen" was sung by the choir and congregation. The usual sermon was dispensed with. At the Afghan Memorial Church a special service was held in the morning at which all the European troops in garrison attended, including the General and his Staff. Similar services were held in all the English, Roman, and Dissenting places of worship in the city. Special prayers were offered at the synagogues and various mosques and temples. The day was generally observed as a holiday among all the communities of the city. The rains, which commenced to fall heavily at an early hour on Friday morning, held off partially yesterday, thus encouraging a full attendance in all the places of worship.

A special thanksgiving service in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee was held, at 10 a.m., yesterday, in the Roman-Catholic Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, at Kalbadevie, when his Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Th. Dalhoff celebrated the pontifical High Mass, followed by *Te Deum*; an appropriate sermon being preached for the occasion by the Very Revd. Fr. Jurgen, S. J., Rector of the St. Xavier's College. A large number of the clergy and laiety were present. H. Farmer's Mass was chosen for the occasion, and was rendered by the members of the Cathedral choir, and was supplemented by a select string band. The church was magnificently decorated, and the service was most imposing and impressive.

The Very Revd. H. Jurgens, S.J., Rector of St. Xavier's College, in his sermon, said:—

We are called together for a solemn, quite unique, occasion in the annals of mankind: To thank Almighty God for the benefits we have received under the rule of sixty years of our beloved Queen-Empress. Well may she say, with a Patriarch of old, the days of my pilgrimage have been many, good and evil—but in all of them her confidence in God, her strength in affliction, her solicitude and compassion with suffering mankind, have won her the hearts of her people and the admiration of all the world. Over a world-wide empire she has been placed, and what neither the sword could have achieved, what laws and constitutions so often attempt in vain, the welding together of nations and races into one empire, into a house of united thoughts and aspirations, to this her silent example has contributed much. Among all the fruits of peace that have ripened through this sixty years' reign, the chief one in importance for us is the growth of Catholic life here in India. Many and repeated have been the attempts even in Catholic countries, to shake Catholic life and thought, but the vast realm of her Majesty, and particularly India, afford a striking example of its vitality if only freedom be granted, if the Catholic Church is only suffered to exist. For then even her vitality shows itself in her two greatest spheres, *penetration* and *education*. At the time of her Majesty's accession there were six Vicar Apostolics exercising episcopal functions in all India, part of Ceylon, and Burma. Gradually these six developed into eighteen Vicar Apostolics, and at the present moment there are twenty-six dignatories all over British India exercising episcopal jurisdiction in six ecclesiastical provinces, six Archdioceses, thirteen dioceses, one Vicarate Apostolic, and four Prefectures Apostolic. If it had not been for the freedom the Catholic Church has enjoyed in India, neither Pope Gregory XVI, nor Pius IX., nor our present Holy Father Leo XIII. could have thus well provided for the wants of the faithful in India. For taking into account only the last 20 years, the Catholic population has increased by over 350,000 and the number of priests by 1,284.

As in number so the Catholic Church also increased in exterior appreciation. How great is the number of stately buildings of the house of God, where 60 years ago at all other points around us there only served the devotions of the faithful. This their earnestness in largely contributing to the wants of their own religion has raised up to this day the admiration of all classes of people in India, and holds out our Holy Church as a mother having a day's rest in the affection of her children. The other great benefit we have to be grateful for is the Catholic education of the children. Catholic education! a word so much hated by the enemies of our Holy Church, often so little made of and understood by Catholic parents judging for the moment only. But our Holy Church, having the experience of generations, prizes nothing so high as freedom of Catholic education, and imposes no more sacred duty on parents than to secure the Catholic education of our children. And this freedom we have had here in India, and enjoy it to the present day. When we remember that there are at present nearly 2,500 Catholic elementary schools, that every diocese has one or more Catholic high schools, that our Catholic colleges, rival with the best of their kind, what a blessing for the nearly 2,000,000 Catholics! And this benefit, we may safely say, has grown entirely up for us within the last sixty years. Only the last 20 years the number of Catholic schools has been doubled, and the 121 Catholic orphanages, with close to 9,000 orphans, are a striking sign of the progress of the kingdom and of the vitality of our Holy Church in India! Yet with all this vigorous life about us, just at the present juncture we are reminded: In the midst of life we are in death. The plague has reminded us of it forcibly, the famine, the periodical cancer on Indian life, is near us, and the sudden earthquake yesterday week has brought sudden and unforeseen misery to hundreds of thousands—a strong reminder that above all human wisdom and learning and administration we have to deal with one, who is above all Kings and Princes, and whose hands are the limits of the earth. Let, then, together with the thanksgiving for all the benefits received, our prayers go to this Divine Throne for the whole of India and especially for our beloved Queen-Empress, that after having presided over a vast and temporal empire, the King of Kings and the Lord of Hosts may grant her a greater eternal kingdom. Amen.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, DABUL.

The circular issued by Canon A. M. Faria, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Damaun, inviting his parishioners of Dabul to a thanksgiving service in commemoration of the Queen-Empress' Diamond Jubilee, was well responded to. At 11 a.m., yesterday, after a short and impressive discourse by the Vicar-General on the duty of subjects in regard to their Sovereigns, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung to the accompaniment of a select orchestra. The service was very imposing. Immediately the service was over, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, which was in attendance outside, played "God save the Queen;" and the National Anthem was followed by the Victoria Regina Valse and several other selections of music. The celebration was brought to a close by three cheers for the Queen-Empress. The church was prettily decorated; and Burrows Lane, which leads to it, was adorned with banners and flags.

CHURCH OF N. S. DE GLORIA.

Yesterday evening, at 6-30 p.m., at the Church of N. S. de Gloria, at Mazagon, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung to the accompaniment of the orchestra at which his Grace the Archbishop of Cranganore and First Bishop of Damaun officiated, assisted by his clergy, in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the glorious reign of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. There was a large concourse of people, and the service was very impressive and imposing. The church was testefully decorated with flags and buntings and well illuminated for the occasion. Before the ceremony commenced his Grace read a short address, enumerating the benefits and advantages derived by the Portuguese community under her Majesty's benign reign.

A HEBREW PRAYER AT KENESETH SYNAGOGUE.

Yesterday evening, at the Keeseeth Eliyahoo Synagogue, Fort, built by Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, an appropriate prayer of thanksgiving in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, specially composed in Hebrew, by the Rev. Nipim Elisha, Rabbi and Minister of the Synagogue, and translated into English by Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, B. A., Headmaster of the E. D. Sassoon Benevolent Institution, was read in addition to other services.

THE "GATE OF MERCY" SYNAGOGUE.

Last evening, a special service and thanksgiving, in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, were held, at the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue, in Samuel Street. All the arrangements were admirably made under the personal superintendence of Sirdar Bahadur Moses Benjamin, J. P. The services and thanksgiving will be repeated at 5 o'clock, this morning, in the same place.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT THE WADIA FIRE-TEMPLE.

The members of the Parsee community, at the invitation of the trustees of the Parsees Punchayet Charity Funds, assembled yesterday afternoon at the Wadia fire-temple on the Girgaum Road to take part in a thanksgiving service in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen-Empress' reign. In the large ground-floor hall of the fire-temple were assembled the four Parsee high priests at present in Bombay, assisted in the performance of the thanksgiving ceremony by a large number of priests, who sat down on the carpetted floor, forming a large oval, which was flinked on all sides by a numerous gathering of laymen. In front of the high priests and priests were laid large silver trays filled with fruits, flowers, milk, sherbut, and liquor, the concomitants of prayers of this description. At 4-15 p.m. Dustoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee Jamasp Asana, Dustoor Doosbhoy Meherjirana of Nowsaree, and Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, of the Cowasjee Banajee Fire-Temple, commenced the thanksgiving service before the sacred fire burning in silver censers. During its continuance, hundreds of laymen said their prayers each by himself, independently of the others. Among those present were Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, Messrs. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee Parakh, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jijibhoy, Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Ardesir B. Patel, Framjee Dorabjee Panday, Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Jijibhoy M. Jijibhoy, Hormusjee Byramjee Cama, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Nowrojee Sorabjee Bengalee, Bomanjee Jamsetjee Wadia, Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia, K. R. Cama, Bomanjee Byramjee Patel, D. K. Chichgar, Dr. Manockjee Dosabhoy Cama, Messrs. Nanabhoy Dhunjibhoy Banajee, Nasarwanjee Muncherjee Cama, Muncherjee Hoshangjee Jagosh, Pestonjee Bomanjee Wadia, R. M. Rutnagar, Palanjee Framjee Mehta, Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama, Ardasir S. Naoielwalla, Furdonjee A. C. Furdonjee, etc.

At the conclusion of the grand jusson ceremony Dustoor Peshotan Sanjana briefly addressed the assembly, and recited a special prayer invoking Divine blessings upon her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The sentiments of the Dustoor were received with hearty applause.

Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Modi, the secretary, then read the following telegram, to be sent through the Viceroy, from the Parsee community of Bombay, through Sir Dinshaw Manookji Petit, Bart, to the Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, London:—

"Parsee community of Bombay assembled at their fire-temple to say thanksgiving prayers on Jubilee day, humbly beg leave to offer their loyal heart felt congratulations to Her Majesty. May God bless Her Majesty with health and happiness."

The reading of the telegram was received with the most enthusiastic cheers and unbounded manifestation of joy on the part of the assembly.

The proceedings terminated about 5-30 p.m. with a distribution of silver coins to the priests and poor Parsees assembled at the fire-temple.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AND H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, President of the Committee appointed to prepare an address to her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, on behalf of the Bombay Mahomedans, has made an arrangement to feed all poor and destitute Mahomedans of all classes of Bombay, to-morrow, at Muzaferabad, premises belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, at Grant Road. The building and its extensive compound will be brilianly illuminated on the occasion. It has also been arranged that all the leaders of the Mahomedan community will illuminate their mosques and houses in their respective localities to-morrow evening. His Highness would have gladly been present in Bombay on this auspicious day but for the fact that he had received a special invitation to be the guest of his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla. His Highness will present two addresses to the Viceroy, one on behalf of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, and the other on his own behalf, both addresses being encased in beautifully carved gold caskets.

HINDU GATHERING.

On Tuesday, in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Imperial Majesty Queen-Empress of India, it is proposed to have a grand mass gathering, at 3 p.m., of the Hindus in general at Sir Mangaldas' Garden House at Girgaum under the auspices of Shri Oopadeshaka Maha Mandala. Verses composed for the occasion will be sung to the accompaniment of the English and Native musical instruments, and a library established in perpetuation of the memory of the late Mahomaho Padhya Rajaram Shastree Bodus will be declared open by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, and the proceedings of the day will terminate by distribution of books and *dawna* among shastrees and the poor, after 7 p.m. The Mansion and Gardens will be decorated with evergreens, flags and bannerettes and illuminated with oil buttees, candle and gas-lights. Mr. Tribhowandas has consented to keep his house and gardens open for the use of the public on that grand day from 2 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

At a meeting held the other day, at the residence of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, for the purpose of celebrating in a suitable manner the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, a committee of the representative Hindus was formed with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., as the Honorary President, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas, J.P., as the chairman of the working committee, and Messrs. Purushottam Balkrishna Joshi and Deojee Uddhavjee as the joint-secretaries. The following programme was adopted by the working committee:—(1) That all the principal Hindu temples in Bombay should be decorated and possibly illuminated on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant. (2) That arrangements should be made for offering prayers and making special pooja at those temples. (3) That on the 20th instant a gathering of all loyal Hindus should be held at the residence of Mr. Tribuvandas Mungaldas, at 3 p.m., and after the performance of *Hari Kirtan*, and the recital of verses in Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujerathi, the assembly should join in a procession to Madhav Baugh, and there offer special prayers for the long life and prosperity of the Empress. In pursuance with the programme, handbills and invitations were issued in the names of Mr. Tribuvandas and others, requesting the presence of all the loyal Hindus at the residence of the late Sir Mungaldas in Girgaum. In response to this a large gathering of the Hindu public assembled yesterday evening, at the spacious mansion of Mr. Tribhuvandas Mungaldas. Among those present were: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr Tribhuvandas Manguidas, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Messrs, Shamrao Manekji Rele, Jaguohundas Manguidas, Vandrawandas Ramji, Dwarkadas Oodhavji, Raghunath Babasaheb Malap, Narayan Trimbuk Vaidya, Kalyandas Keshavdas, Purushottam Balkrisna Joshi, Jagmohundas Dwarkadas, Bhoji Bhikadawras Pavgi, Shankarshastri Pade, Shantaram Jagannath, Vithaldas Dwarkadas, Damodar Ganesh, Gangadhar Devji, Puranna, Singhani, Shamji Akbara, Deoji Oodhovji Sadashiv, Sub-Registrar, and several others. The proceedings commenced at 3 p.m., under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade who delivered an address suitable to the occasion, paying a fitting tribute to the many virtues and merits of our most gracious Sovereign. Sanskrit, Marathi, and Gujerathi songs, specially composed for the occasion by Shastri Dharudkar, Mr. P. B. Joshi, and Pandit Guttulaljee, respectively, were recited to the tune of a harmonium.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Dr. Shantaram Vithal, and it was passed with acclamations. Before the meeting dispersed, three cheers were given for the long life and prosperity of our Gracious Queen. The assembly then went to the temple of Thakurji, situated in the compound of the late Sir Mangaldas, and there offered special prayers. A procession was then formed, and the whole assembly proceeded to Madhav Baugh. Here a special pooja was performed and prayers were offered. *Hari Kirtan* was performed in the adjacent bungalow by a learned Haridas, and the assembly dispersed at 6 p.m., after the distribution of pan and flowers. The whole of Madhav Baugh and the residence of Mr. Bhuvandas Mangaldas were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and were illuminated.

Mr. Haji Abdul Suttar Haji Oomer Soab asks us to state that his schools in Bombay and Mahim will be closed, to-day and to-morrow on account of the Diamond Jubilee. There will be illuminations there and at his house in Jackeria Street, and a jusson will also be held to commemorate the Jubilee.

SANGLI.

Shrimant Tatyasaheb, Chief of Sangli, has been pleased to sanction about Rs. 10,000 in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A grand durbar is to be heldo n the 21st, at 3 p.m. The Political Agent is to grace the occasion by his august presence. A congratulatory address will be presented through the Political Agent. On the 22nd a grand feast will be given to the State servants, citizens, and schoolboys numbering 1,500. A *paranpoli* dinner will also be given to eight thousand famine stricken people on relief-works in the State. At Mangalvedha and Kawtha illuminations on a grand scale will take place, and all thestreets will be decorated with arches, bunting and evergreens. Fireworks will be let off at night on the riverside, and some prisoners are to be released.

SHOLAPUR.

A meeting of the Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan inhabitants of Saddar Bazaar, Sholapur, was held this evening under the presidency of Seth Kisanlal Rampratab, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, at which a resolution was unanimously passed appointing a committee of leading gentlemen to carry out the necessary arrangements.

NADIAD.

A public meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was held yesterday to arrange for the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress. It was resolved unanimously that the wholcity should hold rejoicings by illumination, fireworks, gardas, processions, etc., on the occasion.

BARODA.

By order of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar elaborate preparations had been made for the local celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India in a manner befitting the important and auspicious event. But the death of her High

Kharita from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will be delivered to His Highness by the Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country, and the Darbar will be concluded by the usual distribution of pan supari, &c. 8-30 p.m.—State Dinner at the Town Hall at which His Highness will propose the health of the Queen-Empress. The Town Hall and Public Gardens will be illuminated as well as all public buildings of the town and some of the principal temples and the road leading from the Jitti Naka to the Nagarkhana. Tuesday, 22nd, 6 a.m.—A salute of 60 guns will be fired to correspond with the jangle of Her Most Gracious Majesty's benevolent reign. 8-15 a.m.—The foundation stone of a hospital proposed to be built for the Kolhapur Infantry in commemoration of the auspicious occasion will be laid, at the request of His Highness, by Colonel J. W. Wray, Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country. 8-30 p.m.—Reception at the Residency to see the Residency illuminations. Part of the road from the city to the Residency and the Post and Telegraph office will be illuminated. 10 p.m.—The day's programme will conclude with a display of fire-works on the Panchganga Ghat. Wednesday, 23rd.—Sports and Fete of students of the Rajaram College and High School and all other public and private schools, English and Vernacular, in the town of Kolhapur and Kasba Bavda, on the Rajaram College play-ground at the Khasbag.

N. B.—Two days' holiday, 21st and 22nd, with full wages will be given to all persons employed on Famine Relief Works and the Lepers at Narsoba's Wadi and the inmates of the several poor houses in the State will be entertained at holiday dinner on 21st.

Public buildings at Taluka Head Quarters will be illuminated and sweetmeat distributed to the boys and girls of outlying public and aided indigenous schools throughtout the State.

RAJPUTANA.

In connection with the Jubilee celebrations his Highness the Maharawat Sahab has decided to perform the foundation ceremony of a building for the Darbar School. Besides this, prize books and sweets will be distributed to the school boys, and food to the poor. Some prisoners will be released and some granted remission. The public roads and buildings will be illuminated. A Darbar will be held on the 22nd instant in celebration of the Jubilee.

BAREILLY.

An influential and well attended meeting of native residents was held in the Town Hall, Babu Madho Das, Sub-Judge, presiding. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and an address to Her Majesty was adopted. It was decided to open a park and construct a recreation building for the use of the citizens of Bareilly in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee. The address to Her Majesty will be presented to the Commissioner, at a public meeting to be held on the evening of June 22nd, for transmission to Her Majesty, through the proper channel. The same night the city will be illuminated and there will be a grand display of fireworks.

BRINDABUN.

A public Jubilee meeting was held on Tuesday at the school, and Munshi Rajalal, retired Deputy Collector presided, Goswami Radhai Charan also addressed the meeting, and resolutions regarding the distribution of alms, *vedapath* prayers in the temples, and illumination of the town were passed. Goswami Premlal will start a Jubilee library at his own expense.

AGRA.

The citizens of Agra city have arranged the following programme in connection with the Diamond Jubilee:—June 21st, 7 to 9 a.m.—Distribution of alms to the poor, and offering of prayers for Her Majesty's prosperity and long life. June, 22nd—Illumination of the principal streets and buildings in the city, illumination of the pontoon, railway bridges and river banks, with floating lights on the river, and fireworks near the fort; musical entertainments in the principal localities of the city. Several prominent native residents have also arranged private nautches.

MEERUT.

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Hamin Islam a mass meeting of the Mahomedans of Meerut was held on Monday, presided over by Shaikh Hafiz Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur, C. I. E. It was resolved that a congratulatory address be drawn up for submission to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. Shaikh Hafiz Abdul Karim, Khan Bahadur, then expressed his desire to provide at his own cost good food for the poor at his premises, those unable to come to be provided at their own homes. All the other gentlemen present promised to do the same, each according to his means. The Shaikh also promised to contribute a sum of Rs. 1,000 annually towards the expenses of the hospital which he has erected in one of his famous villages, Sikri, in addion to a serai at a cost of Rs. 10,000, the two institutions to be called after the Diamond Jubilee. He also generously offered to build a bridge at a cost of Rs. 3,000 over a *choia* which exists in a village called Rachaoti where it was much needed, people experiencing great hardship during the rains, and several lives having been lost in it. It was resolved that the Magistrate and Collector of the district should be asked to perform the opening ceremony of the hospital and serai at Sikri. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and prayers to the throne.

BERHAMPUR (GANJAM).

The Raja of Kallikota and Attagada has generously undertaken to celebrate Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee at Berhampore at his own expense. The programme is special *pooja* in the temples, and prayers in the churches and mosques in the morning; feeding the poor at mid-day; and a general gathering with music, dancing and fireworks in the evening.

CONCESSIONS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following telegrams from the Adjutant General in India to His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, dated 17th and 18th June 1897, respectively, are published for information:—"Following special concessions to Army in India sanctioned by Government in Commemoration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee will be notified in Saturday's *Gazette*. Please notify by wire to all concerned, if possible, before 21st instant. Order of British India temporarily increased by fifty appointments, namely, ten first and forty second class extra Meritorious Service Medal with gratuity of rupees twent-five for Havaldars and Duffadars granted to each regiment of Native Cavalry and Infantry, including local Corps, to each Native Mountain Battery to Native Driver establishments of each British Mountain Battery and each Field Battery Hyderabad Contingent, to Rank and File Native Army extra long Service and Good Conduct Medals with gratuities on same conditions as laid down in Army Regulations, India, but on following scale to each Cavalry and Infantry Regiment including local Corps two Native Mountain Battery, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, Native Drivers establishments, British Mountain Batteries, one each money granted to all Corps as follows to be applied in such manner as Commanding Officers think fit. Horse and Field Artillery Rupees eighty each, Garrison Battery seventy, Heavy and Mountain Battery sixty each. British Cavalry three hundred, Infantry four hundred and fifty, Sappers, European thirty, Native Mountain Batteries sixty, Native Garrison Battery twenty-five, Drivers British Mountain Battery thirty-five, Native Cavalry one hundered and fifty, Guides Corps three hundred, Native Infantry two hundred, Aden Troop twenty, Deolali and Erinpura Cavalry forty, other local Corps two hundred each Company, Sappers and Miners forty." Continuation my 1537 B. yesterday. Rank and File, Aden Troop, also granted one extra Long Service and Good Conduct Medal with gratuity rupees 25. Money grants to Corps to be spent in extra rations for the men, entertainments, sports as may be thought fit by Commanding Officers, and not as previously stated.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

For the benefit of those whose memories will not retain the words of the National Anthem, we give them in full below:—

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter her enemies,
And make them fall.
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks;
On her our hearts we fix,
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On Queen Victoria pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen!

CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE HONOURS LIST.—LENGTH OF THE PROCESSION.

The list of Jubilee Honours will be announced on the morning of Tuesday, June 22(Jubilee Day).

It is stated by one of those who will ride in the Queen's procession that it is so long that the head of it will be in Fleet-street, when the Queen, who comes last of all, is leaving Buckingham Palace, so that on the return when the Queen, who comes back first, reaches Buckingham Palace the tail of the procession will be three-quarters of an hour behind her. "Britannicus" writes to the *Times*:—

In the various programmes for the Jubilee procession I have not seen any reference to the presence of elephants, which every one must think essential to any celebration in honour of the Empress of India. A group of the Imperial creatures in their noble caparisons would form the most striking symbol of Imperial sway as wielded by our noble Queen. The Romans, who were, to the world, the masters of ceremonial, would not have omitted such a feature from any Imperial procession, and it is confidently hoped that it will not be absent in the pageant of 1897.

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The following is the text of the hymn written by the Bishop of Wakefield for use as part of the special service authorised for June 20:—

O KING OF KINGS.

O King of kings, Whose reign of old
Hath been from everlasting,
Before whose throne their crowns of gold
Two white-robed saints are casting;
While all the shining courts on high
With Angel songs are ringing,
Oh, let Thy children venture nigh,
Their lowly homage bringing.

For every heart, made glad by Thee,
With thankful praise is swelling;
And every tongue, with joy set free,
Its happy theme is telling.
Thou hast been mindful of Thine own,
And, lo! Thou hast adorned Thy throne
'Tis Thou hast dower'd our queenly throne
With sixty years of blessing.

Oh, Royal heart, with wide embrace
For all her children yearning!
Oh, happy realm, such mother grace
With loyal love returning!
Where England's flag flies wide unfurl'd,
All tyrant wrong's repelling;
Go!, make the world a better world
For man's brief earthly dwelling!

Lead on, O Lord, Thy people still,
Near Thee and wisdom giving,
To larger love and purer will,
And nobler heights of living.
And, while of all Thy love below
They chant the gracious story,
Oh, teach them first Thy Christ to know,
And magnify his glory.

The hymn, which has been set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, is "to be used immediately before Morning and Evening Prayer, or after the third Collect, or immediately before the Office for the Holy Communion."

The tickets for the six places allocated to the Congregationalists for the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's-churchyard on June 22 have been allotted by vote of the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales to Rev. Dr. Barry (chairman), Rev. A. Rowland (chairman-elect), and Rev. W. J. Woods, secretary of the union; also to Dr. Mackennal, Dr. Joseph Parker, and Dr. Guinness Rogers.

SIR. G. FITZGERALD AND THE INDIAN VISITORS.

Sir Gerald FitzGerald, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India, who is in charge of all the arrangements in connection with the visit of the Indian Princes and the Indian troops on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, has been confined to his bed for some days owing to a severe accident. It is hoped that he will be able to leave his room in a few days. Meanwhile Sir Gerald continues to transact all business from his bedroom.

Twenty-two Indian native officers arrived at Plymouth by the steamer Caledonia, for the Jubilee. The Nawab Fakhove and Prince Devisinghji were also among the passengers. On board the Caledonia were also thirty officers and men of the Royal Malta Regiment.

The twenty-two native Indian officers detailed to serve as a guard of honour to the Queen-Empress will stay at the Queen's Hotel, Norwood. They are selected from the Viceroy's Bodyguard and the various cavalry regiments in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Haidarabad Contingent, and the Central India Horse.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who has come to London to represent 20,000 Parsees at the Jubilee, was present at Mrs. Goldsmid's evening party with his daughter, a sweet little lady in Parsee dress, and a young nephew. Mrs. Goldsmid's daughter, who is one of the pretty debutantes this season, sang beautifully, accompanied by Signor Ricci, as did Miss Elsie Mackenzie and Mr. Mendi. A party was given at the Imperial Institute by the Parsee community in London to meet Sir Jamsetjee.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

Chang Yin Huan, Chief of the Foreign Office, at Pekin, who has come to England to represent the Emperor of China at the Jubilee ceremonials, called at the Foreign Office on May 28, and was received by Lord Salisbury.

THE DYAKS' FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE KANGAROO.

The Dyaks, now in London, were taken to the Zoo on Sunday; they seem to have found vast attraction in the kangaroo with her pouched little one, but fully enjoyed a first peep at many other animals.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

The correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the self-governing Colonies respecting the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession was published, on May 29, as a Parliamentary paper. Mr. Chamberlain's despatch inviting the Colonies to send their Premiers with representatives of their local military forces, was sent to the Governor-General of Canada, to the Governors of all the Australasian Colonies, the Cape, Natal, and, with some modifications, to the Governor of Newfoundland. All ultimately accepted. A despatch is printed from Viscount Gormanston, Governor of Tasmania, expressing on behalf of the Premiers assembled in conference at Hobart their deep sense of the high honour conferred on the Australasian Colonies by the Imperial Government's invitation and of the unique and gratifying character of the demonstration in which they were invited to participate. Lord Aberdeen, in his reply, encloses an extract from a report of the committee of the Canadian Privy Council, in which the committee express the hope that the result of the celebration may tend to powerfully cement the union between the Mother Country and her Colonies, both socially and politically.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CROWN COLONIES.

In the House of Commons, on May 28, Sir J. Leng asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether representatives from the Crown Colonies, as well as from Colonies possessing representative government, had been invited to attend the Diamond Jubilee celebrations together with members of the various native races; and, if not, why this distinction had been made to the disadvantage of the Crown Colonies; and whether any official position would be assigned to the civil officers of the Ceylon Government and representative native gentlemen visiting London.—Mr. Chamberlain said:—

The question of the representation of the Crown Colonies at the celebration of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign has from the first received my most careful consideration. There is no one in these Colonies occupying an analogous position to that of the Premiers of the self-governing Colonies, and I have arrived at the conclusion that representation will, on the whole, be best effected by the presence in London of representative detachments of their local military forces. Invitations to this effect have accordingly been addressed to all Crown Colonies, including Ceylon, where such a representation appeared practicable, and no official position can therefore be assigned to any civil officers of the Ceylon Government or to the native gentlemen who are about to visit London. I may add that this decision was communicated to the Governor of Ceylon, and that I learn from him that it was distinctly explained to the native gentlemen in question before their departure.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW ZEALAND PREMIER.

The Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, who is accompanied by his wife and two daughters, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday in the Cunard steamer Campania. Mr. Seddon was met at Euston by Mr. G. Vivian Wilson, Mr. Chamberlain's principal private secretary; Colonel Baillie-Hamilton, of the Colonial Office, and the Hon. W.P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, and Mrs. Reeves. Three Queen's carriages were in attendace to convey the travellers to the Hotel Cecil.

COLONIAL MILITARY CONTINGENTS.

The steamship Ballaarat, which arrived at Plymouth on June 1 from Australia, brought a detachment of the New South Wales Lancers, who are to take part in the Diamond Jubilee procession. The detachment comprised three officers and twenty-nine men. They are under the command of Lieutenant C.F. Cox, of the Parramatta detachment, the other officers being Lieutenant F. King and Second Lieutenant Timothy, of the Sydney half-battalion. At Brindisi the detachment was inspected by an officer of the Imperial forces. From Brindisi Lieutenant King and six of the troopers proceeded overland to take part in the military tournament at Islington. The detachment expects to remain in England for a couple of months to take part in tournaments in different parts of the country. The Ballaarat reached Tilbury yesterday; and the men are now at Chelsea Barracks.

The steamer Accra arrived at Liverpool, on May 28, from West Africa and the Canary Islands. She brought from Sierra Leone six men and a sergeant of the 2nd West India Regt., now quartered there, who are to take part in the Jubilee celebrations.

Twenty-three men of the Trinidad and British Guiana Constabulary, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. M'Innes, C.M.G., and twenty-six men of the Trinidad Yeomanry, Artillery, and Infantry arrived in London, on May 27. They are quartered at Chelsea Barracks.

The steamship Orotava, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, brought detachments representing Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria. The first comprised artillery and infantry under the command of Captain Strickland, Adjutant Campbell being the other officer, with two sergeants and nineteen privates. The artillery are under the command of Captain Hobbs, who has with him three non-commissioned officers and seven privates. The South Australian Mounted Rifles are under the command of Colonel Rowell, and the detachment includes Captain Wilson, six non-commissioned officers, and sixteen privates. The Victoria Mounted Rifles comprise fifty-one officers and men, in command of Major Reay, Captain Nichol, and Lieutenant Smith. The whole are to be quartered at Chelsea Barracks. During the voyage an incident happened by which one of the West Australian contingent lost his life. Among the Infantry section was Private Sneller, about twenty-four years old, a native of Chelsea. He was sitting on the forehatch on Saturday afternoon last, when a block fell down from aloft and struck him on the head. He died almost instantly. The accident happened while the ship was approaching Gibraltar, where the body was landed and buried with military honours. Sneller had been in the Colony only twelve months.

Of the men of the Cape Mounted Rifles who are now at Chelsea Barracks, one is a son of General Sir William Davies, K. C. B. L., and another the son of Admiral Douglas, their commander.

Accommodation in the garrison at Woolwich has been provided for Colonial Artillery forces from Hong Kong, Singapore, Ceylon, Mauritius, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Bermuda, and Sierra Leone, in addition to a detachment from the Royal Malta Artillery, Representative infantry from the 1st and 2nd Battalions West India Regiment, the Hong Kong Regiment, the Royal Malta Militia and the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps will also be quartered at Woolwich.

The officers of the Colonial corps, as well as those of the Indian Imperial Service Troops, who have arrived in this country for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, have been invited by the council to consider themselves as honorary members of the Royal United Service Institution. A similar invitation has been addressed to the native officers of the Indian cavalry regiments.

On Sunday morning (May 30) detachments of the Colonial forces in London attended the annual church parade of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers at Westminster Abbey. There were present the New South Wales Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Lassetter, the British Guiana Police, the Trinidad Light Horse, the Trinidad Artillery, Infantry and Police, the Cape Mounted Rifles, and the Sierra Leone Frontier Police, under Colonel M'Innis, with whom were Captain Lack and Lieutenant Lazaro. The Westminsters mustered about 900 in twelve companies, under Colonel Sir H. Vincent, M.P. The preacher was Chaplain to the House of Commons, whose text was "And all the people shouted and said, God save the King" (1 Sam. x. 24). In the course of his sermon the preacher said every thoughtful man longed eagerly for the abolition of war, but his deepest interest convinced him that a righteous war was more noble than a dishonourable peace; that national effeminacy, indolence, and cowardice were more degrading to a Christian people than the discipline of war. The profession of arms had often proved a glorious school of Christian character. The troops subsequently marched back to the Queen's Hall through Parliament Street and Pall Mall, the Colonial forces at the head of the Queen's Westminsters. A large crowd of all classes accompanied them.

MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

The Royal salute usually fired at the ports and military stations in the kingdom on June 20, the anniversary of the Queen's accession, is ordered to be deferred till the 22nd inst. The salute will then be increased to sixty guns, in honour of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

The Staff at the War Office, Aldershot, and Hounslow are now completing arrangements for the movement of the large force of cavalry and horse and field artillery which is to be employed in the Queen's procession, or on other duty in London, on June 22, and a large proportion of which is to be concentrated in camp on Hounslow Heath on the previous Saturday. The total of cavalry alone in London on the Diamond Jubilee Day will be about 4500, with more than 4000 horses; and the artillery battalions will include 2500 men, nearly 2000 horses and 108 guns.

Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has issued an official memorandum giving details of the part the Navy will play in the Queen's procession through the streets of London on Jubilee day. The Navy will be represented by 500 men from the Channel Squadron, 100 each from the Excellent and the Cambridge, and from the Wildfire Gunnery School at the home ports, 50 men from the Torpedo School at Portsmouth, 100 Coastguardsmen, 100 Naval Reserve men, 100 men representing all the chief petty officers of the non-executive branch; two bands and one bugle band, making together 100 men, 130 naval cadets, 35 engineer students, and 350 boys from the Royal Hospital School, Greenwich. The above will be formed and stationed as follows:—

One company of chief petty officers under the command of Commander Bayly in Trafalgar-square, two battalions of seamen under command of Commanders Brock and Bradford—one in Trafalgar-square, the other at St. George's-circus; two guards of honour under the command of Lieutenants Eyre and Dampier—one at Bukingham Palace and the other at St. Paul's Cathedral; a company of Naval Reserve men on the right of the Queen's carriage-procession, the whole to be under the command of Captain W.H. May, assisted by Lieutenant Laveson as staff officer. The naval cadets will be under the command of Commander Cradock, and the engineer students of Commander Grenfell, both being stationed at Buckingham Palace. The boys from Greenwich School will be stationed close to Bukingham Palace. The naval brigade will leave Portsmouth by trains starting at four o'clock on June 22, and will march to the Crystal Palace for breakfast, which will be served in a tent close to the new Admiralty buildings. At 9.15 they will march to the positions assigned to them, except naval cadets, engineer students, and guard of honour for Bukingham Palace, who will march an hour latter. As soon as the procession has passed the men are to return to the Admiralty for dinner, and subsequently proceed to Victoria Station to entrain for Portsmouth.

On the occasion of the naval review at Spithead officers will be allowed to invite their friends on board; but on first-class battle-ships the total number must be limited to eighty, on first-class cruisers to sixty, second-class cruisers forty, and other ships twenty. No strangers however, will be allowed on board torpedo craft, and no civilians will be permitted to remain in sight when the Royal yachts pass.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

OUR London correspondent refers to the receptiot given in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy by the Parsee colony in England. We give below the texn of the address presented to the leader of the Parsee community and his reply:—

To Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.,—We the members of the Parsee community in England, have called together this assemhiage to give you a most hearty welcome on this your first visit to the Metropolis of the British Empire. You could not have chosen a more auspicious season than the present for your visit, whon, as the representative of the Parsee community, you will be enabled to take part in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign at the close of sixty years of a great and glorious reign. The address of congratulation forwarded by our community in India to Her Imperial Majesty gives expression to the general sentiments of deeply-rooted loyalty and devotion to the person of our revered Sovereign and her Throne, under whose benign sway the All Wise ruler of the Universe has placed the destiny of the remnant of the once renowned race of Iranians to which we belong, and to those sentiments we take this opportunity of signifying our sincere adhesion. Never before did our community possess those advantages which are the natural outcome of a free and constitutional Government, of absolute protection of life and property, of equal laws and religious toleration nor enjoy those blessings of an enlightened rule which have resulted in the rise and progress of our people, and the development of their moral and intellectual faculties. We cannot, in approaching you, sir, omit to recall the fact that it was in Her Majesty's reign that an inhabitant of India was for the first time singled out as the recipient of a great distinction in the person of your illustrious grandfather, known all the world over for his princely munificence, both public and private. Some of us have lived long enough to remember the enthusiasm then evoked throughout India by so singular a manifestation of Royal favour. The whole Parsee community felt itself honoured in the raising of your grandfather, who was its most prominent member and acknowledged leader, to the dignity of a Knight in 1842, and later on to that of a Baronet. That he fully deserved such recognition for his unsurpassed munificence can, even at this date, be amply realised by an incident which it is interesting to recall on this occasion. When an influential deputation, headed by Mr. B. A. Wadia, another Parsee distinguished for his commercial enterprise and charity, waited upon Sir Jamsetjee to congratulate him on his knighthood they requested his permission to apply a sum of money, which they had subscribed to the formation of a fund to be designated the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund." To this Sir Jamsetjee, on the spot, replied in these words:—"My desire now is to create another fund the interest of which shall be applied towards relieving the helpless among our people and the education of their children, and I now propose to invest the sum of Rs. 300,000 in public securities and place it at the disposal of trustees who will apply its interest to the purposes I have mentioned." This single act of ready philanthropy, Sir, in itself an imperishable monument to the greatness of the man who had the head to devise and the heart to perform what the hand of time can scarcely efface. The one noteworthy feature of his vast and munificent benefactions was that they were catholic and unsectarian in the highest degree. He knew no distinction of caste, colour, or creed, and this was the trait that led to his recognition as the leader not only of our, but all the other communities of Western India. Of it may truly be said by our people, and by all India, "He was a man, take him for all in all; we shall never look upon his like again." You, sir, have worthily maintained the traditions of your illustrious house, and commanded the respect and esteem of all your countrymen in following the footsteps of your grandfather and father by taking the lead in all public movements of general benefit to India, irrespective of race or religion. May it be yours to continue in the same path for many years to come, to add to the fame of your house, and to leave the precious heritage of its benevolence and public services to your descendants. In expressing our great pleasure in seeing you amongst us, we heartily wish that your sojourn here might be marked by that distinction to which your high position entitles you, and attended with health and enjoyment to yourself.

In reply Sir Jamsetjee said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—I need scarcely tell you with what feelings of pleasure I greet you here, and receive from you the welcome which you are good enough to give me. I fully share with you the sentiment that my long-cherished visit to this great and glorious country could not have taken place at a more auspicious season than this, when the whole British Empire is resounding with an unparalled outburst of rejoicing in celebration of six decades of a glorious and noble reign. The signal advantages and blessings which our community has enjoyed during that historical period, the revifying with in us of the old Iranian qualities which had lain dormant for centuries, with the establishment of British rule in India, and the marks of Royal favour which have been bestowed upon our race by our revered and beloved Sovereign on frequent occasions, are well set out in the address of congratulation which was recently passed at a mass meeting of the Parsees under my presidency in Bombay. It is but natural that you should share in the sentiments therein expressed, and I am happy in the thought that members of our community, in whatever part of the world they meet, are unanimous in that sense of loyalty and gratitude to the British Throne and its august occupant which is the only reward they can offer in return for the great blessings which have been vouchsafed to them under British rule. I thank you sincerely, ladies and gentlemen, for the very kind expressions you have used about my grandfather and my father, and I do not think I can show better appreciation of your friendly sentiments towards me than by assuring you that, as in the past, so all throughout my future career, I shall do my best to walk in the footsteps of such illustrious ancestors, and try to leave to my successors, untarnished, that heritage of a respected name and of useful services which I have received from them.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE MANCHESTER CUP.

The Manchester Cup of 2,000 sovs., added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25sovs. each; 10 ft.; winners after May 7 at 1-30 p.m., of 200 sovs., 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs., 10lbs., extra; the second to receive 300 sovs., and the third 100 out of the stakes; entrance 3 sovs. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr J S Morrison's ch c Piety, by Satiety—Devota, Chandley 1
Mr Houldsworth's b c Greenan, by St. Simon—Sunshine, Wood 2
Duke of Westminster's b c Conroy, by Bend Or—Grace Conroy, Allsopp 3
Mr T Cannon's b h Ampidiamas, by Stetsmion—Raven 0
Mr R Crest's br c Clipstone, by Friar Balsam—Sweet Bye 0
Mr Robinson's ch c Dolis, by Altharp, dam by Friar Rush 0
Mr Murray Griffith's b c Sambre, by Bonnet Rouge—Miss 0

(Winner trained privately.)

Betting: 6 to 1 against Piety, 5 to 2 Greenan, 100 to 9 Conroy.

Won by a head: a length and a half between second and third.

THE GRAND PRIX.

The grand prize of Paris of 300,000 fr. (8,000 sovs), 150,000 fr. (6,000 sovs.) given by the City of Paris, and 50,000 fr. (2,000 sovs.) by the five great Railway Companies for entire colts and fillies, foaled in 1894, of every description and country, added to a Sweepstakes of 1,000 fr. (40 sovs.) each; 600 fr. (24 sovs.) and 500 fr. (20 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the Wednesday preceding the race, or 100 fr. (4 sovs.) only if declared by 10 p.m. on the 2nd May 1897; the second to receive 20,000 fr. (800 sovs.) and the third 10,000 fr. (400 sovs.) out of the stakes. Weights—Colts 56 kilos (about 8st. 11lbs.), fillies 54½ kilos (about 8st. 8lbs.); about 3,000 metres (about 1 mile and 7 furlongs). 485 subs. (Closed 17th September 1895.)

Mr J Arnaud's c Doze, by Fricandeau—Dogaressa, Doze ... 1
M M Caillault's f Roxelane, by War Dance—Rose of York, Lane 2
M A Abeille's c Parasol, by Rustl—Phrasis, Watkins 3
M Albert Menier's f Quilda, by Gamin—Quickthought 0
Comte de Berteaux's c Flacon, by Hagioscope—Heliotrope ... 0
Haras A. Delamarre's f Palmiste, by Le Sancy—Palmella ... 0
Comte de Ganay's c Candeyran, by Vimemale—Lydia 0
M Albert Menier's c Valparaiso, by Krakatoa—Varsovie ... 0
M M Caillault's f Ortie Blanche, by Rane—Orange et Bleue. 0
—St Cloud.

Betting: 14 to 1 against Doge, 2 to 1 Roxelane, 33 to 1 Parasol.

Won easily by half a length; a neck between second and third.—*Asian.*

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

LORD WOLSELEY made his half-yearly inspection of the R.M.A., Woolwich, on May 28. The day was also selected for the annual inspection of the academy by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. S. Napier, Inspector of Gymanasia. Lieutenant-General E. O. Hewett, the Governor of the Academy, was unable to be present, having fractured a leg by a fall while playing tennis. The governor's report stated that the whole of the fourth class, who would undergo their final examination next month, were, at the present date, fully equal in conduct and military qualification, fitted to receive commissions in Her Majesty's service. The governor recommended the following cadets for distinction:—For exemplary conduct, W.C.E.Twidale; for equitation, Edmund W. Furse; for gymnastics, Duncan W. L. Spiller. Speaking of the cadets generally, the governor reported that their conduct had been very good, and had also their attention to studies, and there had been no case of serious misconduct. The general health had been good, but there had been two somewhat serious accidents. After the present term all cadets would be educated at the academy on one common curriculum. The Commander-in-Chief then presented the prizes, as follows:—A.R.A. regulation sword to Mr. Twidale, saddle and bridle to Mr. Furse, and travelling clock to Mr. Spiller. Lord Wolseley said that the report just read must be most gratifying to all friends of that institution. They did not want all very remarkable men, but they wanted a good average, and he was glad to find that, while apparently there were no brilliant genuises among them, they were a good average, and had done credit to themselves, their instructors, and the institution. He felt no greater pleasure in his official duties than when at Woolwich or at Sandhurst, he went down the ranks of the cadets and tried to pick out those whom he thought by their faces were likely to rise in their profession. They were the future officers, and, he supposed, the future generals of the British Army. They must earn promotion if they desired it, for the days of favouritism were past and gone; but if they worked well and tried to get on, and stuck to their education, they would make progress. He would not like to see them give up all enjoyment for the dull routine of everyday life, and he hoped they would enjoy themselves in the Army and go in for sport as practised by the English gentleman. He hoped they would not become bookworms, but that they would by study keep on a level with the military knowledge of the day. He concluded by insisting upon the importance of discipline, not shirking duty even in small details and cultivating a good feeling between officers and rank-and-file.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—June 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R H Macleod, BCS
Mr G E R Grant-Brown, BCS
Mr J Macpherson, BCS
Mr R E Hamilton, B
Mr H J Rogers, B
Mr W H Baker, B
Mr E D Pereira, B
Mr J B Wilson, B
Mr B Heaton, B
Mr J Wilson, B
Mr G D Pudumjee, M
Mr J Stanford, Bo
Lt-Col J J Money-Simons
Lt-Col J C F Gordon
Major J G Turner
Major W E Downes, DSO
Major K M Foss
Capt C F Campbell
Capt G B Hodson
Capt C B Rawlinson
Lieut B H Jones
Lieut A J Marsack
Lieut P T Stainforth
Lieut A T Crawford
Surg-Lt-Col W K Hatch
Surg-Lt-Col J A Nelis
Sub-Lt G N Forteath
Condr R A Willis
Condr F Falkland
Sub-Condr H McConachie
Sub-Condr S W Thatcher
Sub-Condr J O Rams bottom
Sub-Condr E J Tydeman
Sub-Condr H Brazier
Sub-Condr R Sharpe
Sub-Condr J F Bakewell
Sub-Condr G A D Hamilton
Sub-Condr C Wilson
Ch Mech Engr W Cruickshank
Asst-Engr A Ellis
Mechanic P E T Keath

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C M Pendergast, B, till May 11, 1898.
Mr E W H Moore, B, 3 mos
Mr R G Kennedy, B, 2 mos and 10 days
Lt-Col B M Allen, 3 mos
Capt C LeG Justice, 3 mos
Capt R Southey, 3 mos
Capt W L Conran, 3 mos
Lieut H L Stanton, 6 mos
Lieut R H West, till arrival of "Clive"
Lieut W C Paleologus, 3 mos
Lieut E R F Borlase, 1 mo
Lieut J C D Pinney, 3 mos
Lieut J S Shea, 3½ mos
Engr E J Ellery, 3 mos
Miss E A Wildman, INS, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G H List, B
Mr H H Duff, B
Col P D Jeffreys, CB
Major P A Buckland
Lieut C G Sinclair

THE Rev. W. Stoner Sellon, rector of Kettlebaston, Suffolk, having received the Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury for June 20th by direction of the Privy Council has returned them, saying he is at a loss to know what authority the Privy Council has to issue it. The Primate stated in Convocation that, with the exception of a single collect, the form was that in the Prayer Book for June 20th as amended by the Convocation of York and the Upper House of Canterbury. The Lower House in the Southern Province purposely postponed its consideration as this year's service was provided for. This matter has, however, always been a difficulty with advanced High Churchmen, and as far back as 1858 the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Murray) withdrew the license of the late Rev. R. Temple West, then curate of Hemel Hempstead, Herts, for refusing to use a prayer issued by the Privy Council.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on May 31, in answer to Captain Pirie, Lord G. Hamilton said: Excluding personal staff, and the staff for Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and musketry instruction, there are 142 appointments on the Staff of Army Headquarters, Army commands, and districts; of these thirty-six are held by officers who have passed through the Staff College and two are vacant. The rest are held by officers who have not passed through the Staff College.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Replying to Captain Pirie, Lord G. Hamilton said: There are at present on the active list thirty officers of the Indian Staff Corps who have passed through the Staff College; of these twenty are in Staff employ, five are commanding their regiments, and five are employed regimentally. I cannot say how long these officers have remained without Staff employment.

INDIAN OFFICERS AND THE JUBILEE.

Lord G. Hamilton informed Captain Norton that the seats placed at the disposal of the India Office for the Civil and Military services of India had been allotted to those in this country who were considered to have the best claims without regard to the question whether they were at home on leave or otherwise.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay on the table the proceedings of the Madras Government of July, 1895, revising the Settlement Manual and Standing Order of Board of Revenue, together with correspondence which led to such revision.—Lord G. Hamilton: Having communicated with the Government of India, I am afraid I cannot promise to lay on the table of the House the papers referred to in this question.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India on what grounds natives were excluded from competing in examinations in London and Calcutta for higher officers in the Indian Police; and on what grounds horse allowances aggregating Rs. 80,000 per annum, granted to European and Eurasian telegraph masters and signallers in India, were withheld from natives holding same appointments.—Lord G. Hamilton said as regards the Indian Police officers recruited in this country, it is thought, in view of the nature of their duties, to be essential that the conditions for admission to complete should be indential with those for commissions in the British Army. As regards those who are selected in India, a discretion is allowed to each separate Government, and, as at present advised, I see no reason to call in question the manner in which they have exercised it. I have no knowledge of the distinction which the hon. gentleman alleges to exist between Europeans and Eurasians on the one hand and natives of India on the other, but I will make inquiry on the subject.

THE P. AND O. STEAMSHIPS.

On Tuesday June 1, Replying to Mr Hanniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said: The Postmaster-General understands that all Peninsular and Oriental steamships from Australia which take on board passengers from Bombay at Aden are placed in quarantine at Egyptian ports of call. At Brindisi and Marseilles he believes there is now no regular quarantine, but only a certain medical inspection which causes little delay. The petition referred to from passengers on the steamship Parramatta has been received. The statements in the petition appear to be incorrect. Under the contracts of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the Postmaster-General is not quite correct. The mail steamers from Australia are not obliged to call at Aden, but the company are at liberty under the terms of the contracts to make these steamers all there and carry the mails from Bombay for Europe. A copy of the petition has been sent to the Company; but as I stated in reply to a similar question on April 12 last it is not in accord with the duty of the Post Office Department to take further steps in a matter which does not directly affect the mail service.

IMPORT DUTY ON OFFICERS' WEAPONS.

M

1895, is marked "Strictly confidential," and is as follows :—"It has been suggested, although I do not think it probable, that an endeavour might be made to force matters at Johannesburg to a head by some one in the service of the company advancing from Bechuanaland Protectorate with police. Were this to be done I should have to take action under Articles 22 and 8 of the charter. Therefore, if necessary, but not otherwise, roman Rhodes of these articles, and intimate to him that in your opinion he would not have my support, and point out the consequences that would follow."

Mr. Ellis : I have seen and heard a great deal made of that, and I have pointed it out to you, so that, if you wished, any explanation might be put on our notes. That is all, thank you, Mr. Chamberlain.

THE MISSING TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Buxton : Do you think, Mr. Chamberlain, you could charge your memory with the substance of what is contained in those telegrams that were shown to you ?—I can only remember, generally, the terms. I know, for instance, that most—I don't think all—of the telegrams which have been published were included in them, and there were, I believe—in fact, I know—some telegrams which were sent before the time with which those telegrams deal. But I don't think there could have been many of them, because I was away abroad the greater part of the time and no interviews were taking place except between the Chartered Company and the chiefs. They were negotiating in the business, and it was not until after I returned that the negotiations began again.

Do you say that you are, at this long distance of time, unable to charge your memory with them, or would you like to say what was in them ?—I should be very sorry to answer that with any kind of definiteness, because I suppose it is quite possible that any moment the telegram themselves may be produced, and I don't want to be supposed to have been inaccurate in any description I give of them from memory. But I say generally that those that are not produced are very similar in character to those that have been produced.

Mr. Blake : Just one question, Mr. Chamberlain. I wish to ask you would you have understood it to have been a gross breach of Mr. Rar-ffald's duty towards you if he had had any of the information suggested and had refrained from making such communications to you ?—Oh certainly. Mr. Fairfield was accustomed to talk to me on everything and in the fullest possible way,and, as I say, we were meeting many times a day for a great part of the time, and I am quite certain that, whatever, may have been said to Mr. Fairfield, he did not know it or he would have told me.

That has been his invariable conduct at the Colonial Office ?—Yes.

Mr. Labouchere : You have explained already what you considered was meant by Mr. Hawksley when he wrote—"Mr. C. knows what I know, and can shape his course with this knowledge." Was there any reply to that letter ?—Not that I know of.

So far as you know the whole thing lapsed ?—I think it dropped there.

Then from that date up to May or June, there was no discussion, so far as you know, between Mr. Fairfield and Mr. Hawksley in regard to these telegrams ?—There was no written discussion. I could not say positively that there was no other discussion.

There was nothing of any importance ?—No.

Then I understood that in May you said, "I have heard a great many things stated about these telegrams in the London newspapers or somewhere and I want to have them" ?—Yes.

And see what they are !—Yes.

Well, did you gatoer what use was intended to be made of those telegrams ?—No. I did not gather that any use was to be made of them.

Was it any way brought to your knowledge that the aim and object was to induce you or the authorities not to punish or to let out if they were punished any of the officers—Sir John Willioughby and the others ?

The Attorney-General : That was before the trial.

Mr. Chamberlain : I should not like to say what the object of other people was.

Mr. Labouchere : You had knowledge of that ;—I had no knowledge of it.

Did Mr. Fairfield, in his conversations with you lead you to suppose that he had any knowledge of it ?—Not that I gathered ; but in any case, that was sufficiently answered by my letter in which I gave full permission, so far as I; was concerned, for the publication of the telegrams.

I am not asking so far as you were concerned, but so far as the officials were concerned can you suggest any other reason ?—I should be sorry to offer suggestions to the Committee.

I think we may take that. And, of course, if such a thing had been done you would have been justly indignant !—I suppose so.

I have no doubt you would. In regard to these telegrams that have not appeared, can you say so far as this—that there was nothing in them enlarging the impression that the tendency of the communications between Messrs. Harris and Rhodes was to create the impression that the Colonial Office approved ?—That was the only effect of them.

Nothing more ?—Nothing more.

I suppose you would like these telegrams to appear? —I am really quite indifferent.

Would you apply to Mr. Rhodes for them as Colonial Secretary ?—I do not think I have any right to approach Mr. Rhodes in the matter as Colonial Secretary.

Why not ?—I do not think he would pay the least attention to me if for any reason he desires not to produce them; he would not be influenced by my request.

Have you any objection to make the request ?—That is a different thing.

You have no objection to make it ?—Not the least.

The Attorney-General : Was there anything in Mr. Fairfield's manner of talking to you to lead you to think that he would keep anything back so far as Mr. Rhodes was concerned ?—Oh, no ; the conversation was of the most free and open kind.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer : Can you remember anything in the telegrams which would be internal evidence that something was being kept back from the Colonial Office :—Something being kept back ?—Well, yes, I think so.

What was that ?—Well, if my recollection serves me right, the telegram as to the interview was almost in the exact words used by Mr. Harris—that is to say, "it said something like 'I made a guarded allusion,' or "I spoke guardedly," or something of that kind. Then there was another telegram which has not been published which I should very much like to be published. I think that was at the end of October ; it was after this interview, and it dealt, I believe, with the transfer of the police ; it might have been with the transfer of the Protectorate. Unless my memory is wrong, it was connected with the transfer of the police, and there occurred words which did make some impression on me, because they seemed a complete answer to any suspicion that might have been entertained previously. There occurred the words "I dare not mention the reason."

The Attorney-General : "Dared not" or "dare not"? —I could not say ; it might have been "I cannot mention the reason." That is the only one I recollect.

That was connected with the transfer of police ?—That was connected with the transfer of police.

The Chairman : Thank you, Mr. Chamberlain.

DR. HARRIS'S LETTER TO MR. JACKSON.

The following is the text of the letter which Dr. Rutherfoord Harris addressed to the chairman of the South African Committee :—

Burlington Hotel, W., May 27, 1897.—Sir,—On May 21, I drew the attention of the Committee to certain charges which had been made against me by Mr. Labouchere, and I stated to the Committee on oath that they were maliciously false. At the sitting of the Committee on Tuesday, May 25, you read, sir, a letter from Mr. Labouchere which purported to be a withdrawal of the charges and an apology for having made them. I would accept Mr. Labouchere's apology for having made a charge which is untrue, and which consequently, he is unable to prove, had not Mr. Labouchere coupled with it such an explanation of the circumstances which induced him to make the charge as deprives me of any redress which the apology would otherwise have given. It consists in a fresh allegation that when the so-called information was first given to Mr. Labouchere it was given to him by "a gentleman of high position and large business experience," and was accompanied by evidence which, after a close scrutiny, he (Mr. Labouchere) considered to be ample. Such a statement is in reality an aggravation of the original offence. As a matter of bare justice, I ask that this question shall be fully investigated. I deny; as I did when in the witness-chair, that Mr. Labouchere can ever have had any evidence whatever in support of his fallegations, still less any evidence which, upon "scrutiny," could be considered "ample," as he states in his letter, If any person ever gave him the information which he asserts that he received let him name his informant and the witnesses he is said to have referred to. It is idle to say that the information was confidential Mr. Labouchere himself says that he sought and obtained permission to make use of it in public. I claim that Mr. Labouchere should be called upon to substantiate upon oath the statements in his letter, and give the particulars upon which he based the charges in which he has persisted for the last twelve months, or this inquiry may be converted into an instrument for the oppression of those who have voluntarily given evidence before the Committee. I respectfully ask that the same publicity may be given to this letter as was given to that of Mr. Labouchere.—I am sir, your obedient servant, F. RUTHERFOORD HARRIS."

(To be continued.)

A REMARKABLE presentation was made at Bolton the other day, when the mayor presented seven Royal Humane Society's awards. Conspicuous among the recipients was a child of eight, named William Scholes. At great jeopardy he saved a girl, older than himself, from drowning beneath the ice in the Bolton Canal. He made the rescue while his elder companions dared not venture on the ice. The little fellow is stated to be the youngest lifesaver on the Royal Society's list, extending over a century.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

PROGRESS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE Sultan has agreed to the extension of the armistice (originally fixed for fifteen days from May 20) until the conclusion of the peace negotiations, which it appears began yesterday. The Athens correspondent of the *Standard* learns from a good source that "the King has received an assurance of the active support of Russia, with the object of a speedy signature of peace, and a prompt evacuation of Thessaly." He says the fact has "revived the faint hope of yet saving the harvest."

King George has intimated to M. Rallí (says a *Chronicle* telegram) that he intends to renounce a third of his Civil List owing to the critical state of the Exchequer. The Crown Prince also has put a portion of his allowance at the disposal of the Exchequer.

One of the war correspondents says that at one point in Epirus when the Turkish fire was at its hottest, a poor peasant woman quietly went up and down our firing line, bearing water and milk to the men, and was badly wounded in the middle of the back and shot in the thigh as well.

During the last few days the attitude of the insurgents in Crete has been more conciliatory, but on Saturday night a band of Mohammedans made a raid from Candia on a Christian village, burned it, and killed twelve men and two women.—The Cretan insurgents have instituted a provisional Government under a well known chief named Hadji Michalis, who has issued two proclamations to the islanders.

THE ADMIRALS AND THE CRETANS—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A Parliamentary paper was issued, on May 31, containing a number of important dispatches from Rear-Admiral Harris, in command of the British Fleet in Cretan waters, to the Admiralty. The first communication is dated from Canea on March 5, and various despatches follow, giving narratives of the course of events up to May 4, and there are also despatches from Colonel Chermside and Captain Rainier. On May 4 the efforts of the Admirals were still being baffled by the influence of Colonel Vassos and the Greek forces over the insurgents. Rear-Admiral Harris and the Austrian and Italian Admirals had held their interview with the insurgant chiefs at Palaio Kastro, and Admiral Harris writes :—"This interview, at which about 250 armed insurgents were present, was not of a satisfactory nature ; four out of the five spokesmen on the insurgent side were Greeks, and they had carefully arranged the part of the programme that occasional very theatrical shouts of "Annexation or death!" should be raised. All attempts to allude to autonomy were met with this cry. A reference to the desire of the Admirals to restore peace to the island was met by the reply that they wanted to turn out the Turks and Moslem Cretans, and nothing else."

The Admirals offered to allow food to pass the blockading ships of war and through the towns, but not arms or munitions of war. The insurgents at once replied that the island itself would afford them all they required. Permission being asked by some to go from Greece to fight for their country, the Admirals agreed to take this into consideration. The Akrotiri insurgents told Rear-Admiral Harris that if 5,000 Cretans were allowed to go to Greece they would soon turn the Turks out of it. The Admiral remarks : "This is a fair illustration of the ignorance and conceit of the Cretans." Rear-Admiral Harris elsewhere says : "I am more than ever convinced that the Cretan Moslems and Cretan Christians can never again be persuaded to dwell together in amity. Against autonomy there is also this powerful incentive for the Cretan Christians ; he is now master of much Moslem property which he fears autonomy will restore to its rightful owner ; also having tasted the pleasures of acquisition, he is casting a longing eye on the property of the Turk and Moslem Cretan in the town in hope to live under Greek auspices, and by the consequent exodus of the Moslem, to acquire also. The Cretan Moslems are ready to accept any form of autonomy or government by the Great Powers or by one of them, but not Greece : they state that they would resist the latter to death if necessary."

Colonel Chermside wrote to Lord Salisbury on April 7 :—"Greek agitators and leaders appear to exercise a predominant influence, and the demand for annexation to Greece is still vigorously supported. Greek volunteers and ex-officers are organising the Cretan Christians, and in recent outpost skirmishes here the movements have been more regular, and bugles have been used. The advice of the moderate party is not at present able to assert itself, while the pressure to be exercised by the blockade is alleged by the Christians to be inconsiderable."

In this despatch Colonel Chermside announced his offer of medical stores to the Christian insurgents—assistance which they had actually asked for ; and three days later he had to report the refusal of the stores, with a denial that they had been requested, and an assurance that, even if they needed it, they would not accept it from a Government which, by blockading them, obliged them to die famine. This was the occasion when they actually refused assistance for a wounded man, and said that only union with Greece, for which they were all ready to die, would put an end to bloodshed. Colonel Chermside remarks :—"The Christians were perfectly civil, respectful, and friendly ; but the change of attitude was so marked as to be evidently the result of instructions from their Hellenic leaders, who will do their utmost all their influence to prevent any "rapprochement" between the Cretan Christians and any representatives of the European Powers."

It was reported by Colonel Chermside that, in the opinion of many well versed in Cretan affairs, a displacement by emigration of the Moslem inhabitants must inevitably follow the establishment of Christian legislative and administrative ascendency in the island. The Admirals were unanimous in their opinion that the arrival of the Greek ships was mischievous. The British Admiral thus refers to the firing at a Greek steamer by H.M.S. Bruiser to make her stop :—"In my opinion these vessels must be treated as filibusters ; there is no question of belligerent or neutral rights. These vessels are employed in conveying troops, munitions of war, and provisions to a force that cannot be regarded as anything but an insurrectionary one, and which is at present engaged in besieging a town occupied by the forces of the six Great Powers. Under these circumstances, I had no hesitation in detaining her with the full concurrence of my colleagues."

The famous bombardment this is Admiral Harris's account :—On the afternoon of Sunday, the 21st, the insurgent forces on the south-east of the town recommenced their attack on the Turkish outposts, and the Italian Vice-Admiral, having again ascertained the unanimity of the other Admirals and senior officers of the international squadron on the matter, gave the order to open fire on the insurgent position. For this purpose Her Majesty's ships Devonshire (flag), Dryad, and Harrier, the Russian battleship (flag) Alexander II. the Austrian cruiser Maria Theresa, and the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta, opened fire about 4 p.m. together, and by signal from the Italian Vice-Admiral's flag-ship. A few rounds of well-directed shell-fire caused the Greek flag to be hauled down, sq I signaled to the British ships to cease firing, and the other ships did so too. Three common shell were fired from a 6-in. gun from Her Majesty's ship Revenge at 4700 yards, all three shells bursting in the walled farmstead which formed the base of their outposts on the ridge of the hill above the town. The gun-vessels fired shrapnel and common shell : the French and Italian ships did not fire, as their guns were marked by other ships. The chief desire of all parties except the Greeks appears to be for peace and good government ; the Islanders do not appear to be desirous of continuing the struggle, and, with the exceptions of some of the insurgent leaders who are deeply compromised, would doubtless be at peace among themselves. Nearly all trustworthy information that I receive is to this effect, though the Greek emissaries coin lies daily to the contrary, many of them not having a shadow of foundation, and, being in exact contradiction to information received by telegram from ships at the other ports sent to me at the same time."

While the Admirals were being condemned at home for siding with the Moslems, the latter were afraid that the officers of the fleet were betraying them. Rear-Admiral Harris claims that the bombardment was merciful. On March 21 he writes :—"There has been no fighting for some time past, at Akrotiri. This is due to the so-called bombardment, the chief result of which has been to save at least twenty Moslems or Christians from being killed, and double that number from being wounded on this peninsular for each of the last three weeks."

ANOTHER case of train derailment occurred on the G. I. P. Railway main line on the morning of the 15th instant. The down passenger train No. 203 went off the line between Bagmar and Khundwa, owing to the fish plates and keys of two rails having been removed. The engine and six carriages went off the track, the former getting badly embedded in the opposite embankment and it was several hours before the line could be cleared for traffic again. Whether the accident was the result of chance or malice is not yet certain.

A PRIVATE letter from Datta Khel gives some particulars gathered from the accounts of survivors of the circumstances under which Lieutenant H. A. Cruickshank, of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, met his death in the surprise in the Tochi Valley. Mr. Cruickshank was having lunch with the other officers of the escort and watching a sword dance which had been provided by the treacherous maliks to district their attention when the fire opened. He ran immediately to his two guns, which were close to the village tower from which the fire was coming, and was giving his orders and encouraging the men when he was shot through the arm and fell. He rose again, however, but was almost immediately hit a second time and died instantaneously, being shot through the heart. His men brought the body off with them when they retired.

A RECORD LEVEE.

THE Prince of Wales on May 31 held, on behalf of the Queen, the last Levee of the season at St. James's Palace, when the unparalleled number of about 600 presentations were made. Lieutenant-Colonel Maharajah Dhiraj Sir Partabsingh, K.C.S.I. (A.D.C. to the Prince of Wales), Regent of Jodhpur, was present, and the following officers of the Imperial Service Troops were presented by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State for India :—Captain Mir Hashim Ali-Khan, Hyderabad ; Resaldar-Major Sunlyat Singh-Kashmir ; Commandant Abdool Ghunny, Gwalior ; Commandant Govind Rao Mutkar, Indore ; Commandant Mirza Karim Beg, Bhopal ; Superintendent Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai, Jeypore ; Commandant Nand Singh, Patiala ; Commandant Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singhji, Bikanir ; Resaldar Abdul Majid Khan, Bahawalpur ; Commandant Daud Khan, Ulwar ; Commandant Nasir Khan, Rampur ; Commandant Bidar Singh, Sirmur ; Commandant Kishan Singh ; Nabha ; Resaldar Hara Singh, Karpurthala ; and Resaldar Dhan Singhji, Bhavnagar ; Colonel H. Mellise, C. S. I. ; Major F. H. R. Drummond, Major J. G. Turner, and Captain F. W. Pakenham Angelo were the British officers attached. The other presentations included :—General Anderson, C. B., Indian Staff Corps ; Captain J. C. Blakeney, Sierra Leone Frontier Police ; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry ; Mr. Herbert Mills Birdwood, C. S. I. ; Sir Winfield Bonsor, Chief Justice of Ceylon ; Captain R. L. Bower, C. M. G., Captain Alan Boisragon, Commandant, Niger Coast Protectorate Force ; Second Lieutenant Frank D. Benjamin, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada ; Captain A. E. Barchard, 16th Lancers ; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Harry Borrish, 17th Bengal Cavalry ; Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C. I. E. ; Lieutenant A. S. Cobbe, 32nd Punjab Pioneers ; Captain Crocker, 9th Bengal Lancers ; Mr. R. W. Duff ; Captain F. H. Domenichetti, Indian Staff Corps ; Mr. Lawson Ballantine-Dykes, Chief Inspector of Police, Matabeleland ; Mr. Richard Harding Davis, U. S. A. ; Major-General E. D. Hutton, R. A. ; Captain Robert Morgan Fenton, 4th Sikh Infantry ; Captain William Knighly Falcon, West India Regt. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C. S. I. ; Lieutenant Arthur Fitzpatrick, New South Wales Field Artillery ; the Hon. Maurice R. Gifford, C. M. G. ; General Gib. C. B., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel G.L. Garstin, 9th Bengal Lancers ; Lieutenant Alex. H. Gardon, 32nd Punjab Pioneers ; Major-General Archibald Lucius Hamilton Grant, Tibet Force, Dongola ; Sir Joseph T. Hutchinson, Chief Justice of Grenada ; Captain D. Davidson Houston, Gold Coast Constabulary ; Shaikh Mahomed Umar Zulpigar Alikhan ; Sumer Chand Sadh ; Sindur Chand Sadh ; Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia ; Mr. H. M. Masina ; Thakur Hari Singh ; Kanwar Dhokal Singh ; Sir Jamesetjee Jeejeebhoy Rajah Ajit Singh, of Khetri; Umaca Singh Rajkumar of Shapura ; Resaldar Bijeij Singh ; Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, C. B., A. G., Army Headquarters, India ; Captain A. E. Kershaw, Commandant of Cyprus Police ; Mr. Francis H. Lovell, C.M.G. ; Mr. John Lowles, M.P. ; Mr. Ralph Freeston Locke, Deputy-Commissioner of Western Ulwa Consul in the Niger Coast Protecorate ; Surgeon-Captain C. H. L. Meyer, Indian Medical Staff ; Lieutenant-General W. G. Dunham Massy, C.B. ; Mr. James Henry Monk ; Hon. Attache H.M. Legation, Tangier ; Major Percival Scrope Marling, V.C., 18th Hussars ; Major-General Hugh M'Calmont, C.B. ; Mr. F. Hay-Newton, Consul-General for Algeria ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newland, Indian Staff Corps ; Bishop of Ontario, Metropolitan of Canada ; Bishop of Peterborough ; Lieutenant-General Sir Power Palmer ; Sir Charles A. Roe, Chief Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore ; Surgeon Major Quicke, Indian Medical Service ; the Bishop of Sydney ; Major J. G. Turner, Body Guard of the Governor-General of India ; Lieutenant W. Tomkins, 35th Dogas, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-General W. F. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E.

The show of Indian uniforms at the Levee was unique, and an Indian officer present states that the ceremonial resembled a Durbar. Certainly for richness of uniform the Indian representatives far outshone the British. They greatly appreciated the entire function, and were delighted when the Prince of Wales addressed to them the native Indian greetings he learned when on his memorable tour through India in 1875-76.

The Prince of Wales was, on June 1, duly installed at Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons as Grand Master of the Order, a position to which he has been elected year by year since 1886. A loyal and dutiful address was unanimously voted to Her Majesty, congratulating her on the completion of her sixty years' glorious and prosperous reign.

The Princess of Wales, one of her daughters, on June 1, attended a bazaar at the Imperial Institute, which had been organised by the Duchess of Albany and other ladies to raise funds to build a central hall or institute for the use of the poor of Deptford.

WHY IRELAND CANNOT REJOICE.

THE following manifesto was adopted at a meeting held by the Dillonite party, in Committee-room No. 15, on May 28 :—

The Irish Parliamentary party deem it right to declare that they are unable to participate in the celebration of the sixty years' reign of the Queen. This demonstration is not simply commemorative of the private and public virtues of the Monarch ; it is mainly an Imperial jubilation over that development of the principles of self-government, over that establishment of institutions "broad based upon the people's will" over that growth in numbers, comfort, strength, prosperity, and wealth, over that progress in manufactures, trade, and commerce, over that reduction in the real burdens of taxation which have marked this era in Britain and the Colonies. We can well understand the feelings of the fortunate possessors of these signal blessings, who rejoice and are glad over the sixty years of their achievement. Would that we had reason to join in their festivity! We however, represent the masses of the Irish people : and our duty, this Imperial celebration, is to our own country. How, then, does Ireland stand ? And what is her ground for joy ? The reign exhibits for her a sad and striking contrast, marked by many signal proofs of the wrongs inflicted under the Act of Union. She has been governed not according to but against her people's will—under a centralised and autocratic system, evil always, but growing more and more intolerable as the bounds of freedom have been wider set elsewhere. Save for one brief season, when wiser and more generous counsels prevailed, when the heart of Britain seemed softened, and the heart of Ireland was moved to forgiveness and reconciliation, the constitutional freedom, so prized by themselves and as freely and fortunately conceded by them elsewhere, has been refused to Ireland by the Imperial Commons. Coercion acts, involving the suspension of popular liberties and the perpetration of tyranny and injustice, harsh prosecutions, and severe punishments for political offences, growing out of the just discontent of the people, have been the commonplaces of Irish government. Dreadful landlord oppression, exorbitant rents, the confiscation of tenants' improvements, ruthless evictions, creating heartbreaking distress have for long years of agony prevailed, sanctioned by the laws of Parliaments and aided by the forces of the Crown; and have been tardily, reluctantly, and inadequately mitigated, only under the stern pressure of Imperial necessity and the dread of anarchy and rebellion. Misery, famine, and evictions have exterminated hundreds of thousands, and driven millions in despair from the homes and fatherland they so passionately loved. The population of Ireland has been halved, while that of Britain has doubled in the reign. Even for these diminished numbers the return for toil continues absolutely and relatively low, and the scale of subsistence far inferior ; the physical condition of the people has been impaired, industries have decayed ; agriculture, almost the sole resource, is deeply depressed ; trade and commerce stagnate, and capital has seriously diminished : while, contrary to equity and treaty, a load of taxation has been imposed, beyond the relative and actual capacity of the people, eating up their narrow surplus, and making Ireland the heaviest, as Britain is the lightest, taxed of countries. These things being so, Ireland cannot rejoice. And thus it is that, while we do not grudge our fortunate neighbours their triumph and holiday, we must stand apart, waiting and working for the day when wisdom, justice, and humanity shall, in God's good time, open for our country the gates of freedom and progress and give to us also occasion to rejoice.

In view of the above resolution the *Times* observes that sixty-three out of the seventy-one members who constitute the Anti-Parnellite party have applied for seats to view the Jubilee procession from the stand which is being erected on Speaker's Green.

THE concentration of the troops for the Tochi Valley referred to in our telegram columns will be carried out as rapidly as possible, consistent with the collection of supplies and transport at Bannu. Taking Datta Khel as the advanced base the expeditionary force will only have to advance some thirteen miles to reach Maizar and Sherana ; but Dotoi, the tribesmen of which shared in the attack on our troops, is some six miles further up the valley. It appears certain that the Mada Khel, and their supporters, the Kabul Khel from Birmal, and a contingent of Mahsud Waziris have now assumed a distant attitude, and this has only confirmed the Government of India in their first intention to punish the offending tribesmen at once. Delay might encourage an out break of fanaticism along the north-west border from Zhob to the Khyber, particularly as the mullahs have been actively engaged of late in other parts of the borderland, besides the Tochi Valley, in stirring up disaffection against the British Government. The employment therefore of a force between six and seven thousand strong is a wise precaution, as though the Mada Khel themselves can only muster 1,200 fighting men their ranks have been swollen by tribesmen from the neighbouring hills, while other bands may attempt to attack the line of communications between Bannu and Datta Khel.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

CONTRARY to expectation, this year's Derby was, for a dry day, one of the worst on recent record as regards the attendance of the general public. The morning of June 2 was dull and overcast, which may have had a little to do with the paucity of the numbers, and those whose business it is to gauge the chances of making money out of the throng were not slow to take a very pessimistic view of things. Before eleven o'clock the cry was to be heard from omnibus-conductors, "Here you are, sir, on to the course—Epsom Downs—take ye down and back for five shillins !" At the various stations there was no such crush as is common between eleven and one. Platform superintendents shook their heads when half-past eleven had come. Trains were not so frequently dispatched, and when they were sent off they were not so full as usual. At the Downs' station the experienced superintendent replied to a question, "Traffic very bad, Sir." Outside, where the gipsy element begins to show itself, the "mutilated sailors" and the "injured coal miners" worked their organs and hurdy-gurdies most vigorously, and sung "'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay," or shouted "Wish you luck, gentlemen !" to but very little purpose. There was an air of depression even over the fair face of nature, though the barometer was high enough. Long before one o'clock the vendors of "race cards" had sized the thing up and brought their wares down to 4d., which gave the poor creatures very little profit indeed for lying out all night. Here and there on the road there had seemed to be a goodly show of vehicles, but it was far from continuous, and though there was no dust, there were few costumes to which it could have done any material harm. Even the "busses and brakes that were easing their consciences from Sutton to Banstead were by no means full. "The Diamond Jubilee" Derby was from the popular point of view anything but a success.

Mr. J. Gubbin's b c GALTEE MORE, by Kendal—Morganette, 9st C. Wood 1
Lord Rosebery's b c VELASQUEZ, 9st J. Watts 2
Mr S. Isaacson's Sir Visto, 9st Jarvis 3
Prince of Wales's Oakdene, 9st, Madden 4
Mr. Fairie's Eager, 9st, Rickaby 0
Mr. C. D. Rose's Frisson, 9st, Calder 0
Mr. Watson Johnstone's Monterey, 9st Allsopp 0
Mr. J. G. Joice's Silver Fox, 9st, S. Loates 0
Mr. T. Wadlow's Prime Minister, 9st N. Robinson 0
Mr. J. R. Keene's St. Cloud II., 9st Bradford 0
Mr. Jersey's Angelo, 9st, Finlay 0

(Winner trained by Darling.)

BETTING :—4 to 1 on Galtee More, 10 to 1 agst Velasquez, 25 to 1 agst History, 33 to 1 agst Silver Fox, 50 to 1 each agst Eager and Monterey, 66 to 1 agst Oakdene, 100 to 1 each agst St. Cloud II., Frisson, and Prime Minister, and 200 to 1 agst Angelos.

Places :—100 to 8 on Galtee More, 2 to 1 on Velasquez 6 to 4 agst Silver Fox, 5 to 2 agst History, 7 to 2 agst Monterey, 4 to 1 agst Eager, 5 to 1 agst Prime Minister, 6 to 1 agst Oakdene, 100 to 15 agst Frisson, and 10 to 1 each agst St. Cloud II., and Angelos.

There was no time lost in weighing out the jockeys, and the numbers were quickly displayed on the telegraph board. The candidates put in an appearance for the usual parade with little delay. Galtee More, the leader, attended by Eager, Velasquez, Angelos, Monterey, and Oakdene, with Silver Fox last. Velasquez held the lead in the canter, attended by Galtee More and Frisson, while Silver Fox brought up the rear. The candidates then assembled at the post, ten minutes after time. At sixteen minutes past three the competitors were dispatched on their journey, a good start being effected. Prime Minister was in front, to draw out, pursued by Monterey, Angelos, and Oakdene, at the heels of which came History, Galtee More and Frisson, with St. Cloud whipping in. In this order they ran for a little more than a furlong, when Oakdene drew up to Prime Minister, and the former afterwards headed him, their immediate attendant being Galtee More, with Angelos next in advance of Eager, Monterey, Silver Fox, and History, with Velasquez close up and St. Cloud still in the rear. At the mile post Prime Minister resumed the command, attended by Oakdene and Galtee More, the next group consisting of History, Angelos, Eager, and Velasquez. St. Cloud II. continuing in the rear. Very little change took place until they reached the top of the hill, where History became third, with Galtee More fourth, clear of Velasquez, Eager, and Monterey, while Frisson had now dropped into the rear with St. Cloud II. Half-way down the Hill Prime Minister was passed by Oakdene, which took a clear lead, attended into the straight by Galtee More, Velasquez and History, these being well in advance of Eager, Prime Minister, and Silver Fox. Directly they had passed the road, a quatter of a mile from the post, Galtee More came with a rush to the front, followed by Velasquez, with History third, and Oakdene fourth. There was now no doubt as to the result of the race for Galtee More, retaining his advantage to the finish, won by two lengths ; eight lengths divided second and third. Oakdene was fourth (placed by the judge), St. Cloud II. fifth, Eager sixth, Silver Fox seventh, Monterey eighth, Angelos ninth, and Frisson last. Time by Benson's chronograph : 2min. 44sec.

"INDIA AS IT IS"

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, speaking at Exeter on June 1 on "India As It Is," said the educated natives at least now fully appreciated the fact that, under the rule of the Queen, they have obtained peace, prosperity, and an absolutely just and impartial Government. Formerly when a famine occurred the people simply died in myriads. Now no one need die of starvation who would take the trouble to come into the relief works. Formerly there was incessant war in every province, which continually decimated the population ; now peace prevailed and life and property are as secure in the remotest part of India as they are in Exeter. Everywhere throughout India, in famine relief, as in everything else, he found the most admirable results from the friendly and willing co-operation of English and native labour. We have seen the advantage of this co-operation in military matters in the Afghan Wars, in the Soudan, in Burma, and elsewhere, were the Indian troops led by English officers equal to the best European troops. He had a son who has been through two campaigns in the Black Mountains at the head of a Company of the 5th Gurkhas, and who has often expressed his full confidence that his little Gurkhas would go anywhere and do anything. (Applause.) And, remember, there are millions and millions of the population of India who belong to the fighting tribes—whose fathers have always been warriors, and whose sons would now gladly be so, if we had not induced them to turn their swords into ploughshares. Here, then, if real military danger should ever threaten the Empire, consider what a grand and unparalleled recruiting ground we possess. In any crisis, it would only be a question of money, and we are capable of finding Indian troops for by millions, two millions, almost any number of millions of real fighting men under arms in a very short time. Hodson, Edwardes, and other heroes of the Mutiny time did this on a small scale, and could have multiplied the regiment they raised almost indefinitely if we had wanted them. He had no hesitation in expressing his belief that such a tremendous military power in the hands of any other nation than the English would seriously threaten the liberties of the whole world. We use that tremendous engine simply to keep order in India, and to guard the property of the country. (Applause.) In conclusion, he asked if we were to bind to ourselves in bonds of eternal adamant all the great future of our Colonies, if we were to secure for our children the boundless wealth and giant strength of the Indian population, was it not a little thing if they asked, in return, that we should give their productions and our own some slight preference in our fiscal system ?

THE damage done to the Assam-Bengal Railway north of Akhaura is enormous in extent. The permanent way bridges, tunnels and culverts have been destroyed, only traces of the line remaining in parts. The repairs will cost many lakhs of rupees.

GELA RAM NAIB, Tahsildar of Musa Khel, was murdered at Nili at Bozdar, a village near Drung. He was killed by sword cuts while sleeping out in the open with a number of maliks and others sleeping around him. The culprits are believed to belong to the Bozdar tribe, and to have fled into Dera Gazi Khan District.

RAIN fell again in Simla on Thursday afternoon, and it is evident that monsoon conditions are being established in the Himalaya region, though the main rain currents have not yet swept thoroughly into Upper India. The rain which has fallen this week however in Delhi, Lahore and other districts of the Punjab will be most beneficial.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will start on a short tour next week, accompanied by Mr. Finucane, Revenue Secretary. Leaving Calcutta on the 24th, His Honour will visit Krishnagar and Khulna, returning to Calcutta on the 27th. He will start again on the 28th, proceeding direct to Darbhanga and thence goes to Chapra, Siwan, Hutwa, Bettiah, Motihari, and Muzufferpore, returning to Calcutta on the 7th July.

THE King of Siam nearly got lost on his way to England. At Chiasso his train was about to start when the officials discovered that they had lost him. They searched the waiting-room, then the station, then the trains, but no King was to be found. The distracted officials were at their wits end, when the missing King was seen in the distance quietly strolling in from the neighbouring vineyards. He had got out of the off door of his carriage, and gone for a walk to see the place, and to study the manners and customs of the people, little dreaming that in Europe kings have to accommodate themselves to trains, and not trains to kings. Among other purchases at Venice the king invested in £800 worth of flannel shirts.

MR. GLADSTONE ON A CENTURY'S PROGRESS.

MR. GLADSTONE, on June 2, performed the ceremony of declaring open for public use a new bridge for vehicular traffic over the Dee at Queen's Ferry, and named the structure Victoria Jubilee Bridge.

In the course of a speech full of interesting comparisons and reminiscences, the veteran statesman said the task of declaring the bridge open and naming it the Victoria Jubilee Bridge was a simple and agreeable one. In the case of a place like Queen's Ferry the title was apt to vary with the sex of the Sovereign of the day. (Laughter.) Therefore he thought they were very wise in fastening upon that bridge the name of the beloved Sovereign who now reigned. (Cheers.) His wife, who was not present, had to a certain extent a personal interest in that celebration. About seventy years ago the boat which, as hitherto, very deliberately performed the duties of ferrying people backwards and forwards on the river—(laughter)—was named after Mrs. Gladstone and her sister, Catherine and Mary, and his wife very cheerfully and generously surrendered her interest—(laughter)—and rejoiced to contemplate the new bridge as a great social influence. (Laughter and cheers.) The building of the bridge he regarded as a kind of marriage of the two counties, in which, viewing their respective sizes and population, they should regard Cheshire as the gentleman and Flintshire as the lady. (Laughter.) When the history of the nineteenth century was told the historian would always record it as among the most prominent features of the period, that it was busied with an extraordinary success in studying and improving the communications between the different portions of the country and the different races of mankind. He was born in the year 1809, and he assured them it was hardly possible to describe the changes that had taken place within his recollection. Above all, it was in the actual carriage backwards and forwards of thousands of men, women, and children, and of goods of every description, that the most astonishing change had taken place. In his boyhood the whole of what had to be sent between Leeds and the city of Liverpool and London every day was comprised within the limits of a single mail-coach, and that mailcoach not more than a fourth or fifth part of the size of one railway carriage of to day. If they had anything to send to London now it went at a much lower rate and at about twenty times the pace, and with about ten or twenty times as many opportunities. He recalled the fact that about the time when the system of railways was beginning to unfold itself there was a gentleman of the name of Stephen, a lawyer, and a very clever man, who said that the consequence would be that the common people would go by them, but the rich would not, with the result that the people going by the high road would become extremely dirty, and higher waymen would spring up again all over the high roads, and people would have their throats cut. (Laughter.) How pleasant it was to consider the way in which these anticipations have been falsified. No fewer than 603 bicycles had crossed the bridge last Easter Monday. That was a very singular development of their times, and he supposed, upon the whole, a very valuable one. The bicycle would come in thousands over the bridge, provided they were not taxed too heavily. (Laughter.) It was quite right, he thought, to get a little out of them in return for the greater accommodation they would receive ; but sometimes one killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, and they had learned a great deal in his time about moderation in taxation. (Cheers.) He remembered when he was a youth, and living on the north shore of the Mersey, that he used to look across the Mersey upon Cheshire and the Welsh hills as if they had been a foreign country. Such was the condition of communication then. What they wanted was the freest and fullest possible communication, especially with the great city of Liverpool and the vast masses of population around. It was by patiently endeavouring in detail in every part of the country to do what was useful for that part of the country that they best contributed to the general prosperity. (Cheers.)

DR. POLLEN ON INDIAN MUN

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE PALL-MALL, JUNE 1.

1st Dragoon Guards—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete establishment:—H F Wickham and Hon C G Gore Langton.

Royal Artillery—Lt Col and Brevet Col J T Bury, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on retired pay.

Lincolnshire Regt—Sec Lieut F W Stringer to be Lieutenant, vice W G Harding, seconded.

Devonshire Regt—Sec Lieut W H La Touche Darley University candidate, from 4th Royal Irish Rifles, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E D Young, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—Capt T G H Smyth is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Super Capt R J Guyon to be Captain, vice T G H Smyth.

Royal Irish Regt—Lieut F C Macnaghten is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut L L Farmer is antedated to Dec 18 1895, vice F C Macnaghten.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut W O Grant to be Lieut, vice F B M Chatterton, seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Lieut W MacFarlan to be Adjutant, vice Capt J G Rennie, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry—The Christian names of Sec Lieut Rupert Farquhar Riley are as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Dec 8 1896.

Highland Light Infantry—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—G E Berkie, Adjutant, in succession to Major I C Convey Gordon, Adjutant of Volunteers, and W M F Hamilton, to complete establishment. Sec Lieut J J Ronald to be Lieutenant, vice W M F Hamilton.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Gent Cadet J F H Kane, from R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut Lord C A Conyngham, resigned.

Army Service Corps—The first Christian name of Sec Lieut D C E Grose, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the "Gazette" of May 11, 1897, is "Daniel," and not as stated therein.

Hong Kong Regt—The following Lieutenants of the Indian Staff Corps to be Wing Officers:—Hugh S Moberly, in succession to Capt W C M Woodcock, I S C, and A L Barrett, vice Capt MacC R E Ray, I S C.

School of Submarine Mining—Capt F L Lloyd, R E, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Capt M A Boyd, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff—Brig Surg Lt Col M Knox retires on retired pay.

Army Ordnance Dept—Lieut and Inspector of Ordnance Machinery H Rudd, from Royal Artillery, to be Inspector of Ordnance Machinery Second Class, with the Honorary rank of Captain.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col H C Dawson retires on retired pay.

Brevet—Lt Col F R de Wolski, R E, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Major Genl Sir G B Wolseley, K C B, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant General in India, whilst officiating as a Lieutenant General on the Staff in that country, Col G Baker, C B, half pay, is placed on retired pay, Lt Col J G C Curtis, half pay, retires on retired pay. Lieut R H Grey, half pay, is placed on retired pay.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—C Campbell, C B, D S O, to Empress of India, H A W Onslow, to Theseus June 8.

Commanders—W de Salis, to Wildfire, additional, for Haughty in command, W H Nicholson, to Victory, additional, for Lightning, in command, A H Shirley, to Vivid, additional, for Decoy, in command May 21, O A Stokes, to Mars, H V W Elliott, to Magpie, in command, temporary, reappointed on promotion, E R Pears, to Forte, temporary, S E Erskine, to Philomel, temporary May 25.

Lieutenants—A F Everett, to Majestic, as Flag Lieutenant to Vice Admiral Stephenson, in command of the Channel Squadron June 7, O M Makins, to Victory, additional, for Naiad N May 24, B O F Phibbs, to St George, E O Gladstone, to Alecto May 25, E A Taylor, to Champion May 31, J C Tancred, to Research May 3, T Jackson, to Pembroke, additional, for Victorious G June 4, D L R Nicholson, to Alexander June 8.

Sub Lieutenants—M H Welding, to Phaeton, H F Grant, to Leander, C Peel, to Barracouta, C K MacLean, to Royal Sovereign, K H M Nicholson, to Wildfire, additional, for Haughty, J C S Hughes, to Victory, additional, for Hardy, C M Crichton Maitland, to Victory, additional, for Lightning, D R Carmichael, to Vivid, additional, for Decoy, F B Noble, to Wildfire, additional, for Salmon June 8, Hon C A Ward, R A Pratt Barlow, and Hon R C N Gathorne Hardy, to Victoria and Albert June 11.

Midshipmen—W B W Grubb, to Victory, Supernumerary, for disposal May 28, and afterwards to Victorious June 8, N W D Diggle, to Mars June 8, H S Lecky, to Victorious.

Fleet Engineers—C Lane, to President, additional, as engineer overseer at Weymouth May 28.

Chief Engineers—A W Gibbs, to Melbourne, E A E Crowley, to Vivid, additional, for Inconstant May 28.

Assistant Engineers—C P W Bartlett, to Blenheim, J C N Webber, to Hermione, A F Jones, to Resolution, F G Heddy, to Majestic June 8, all probationary.

Fleet Surgeon—R Renshaw, to Pembroke June 8.

Staff Surgeon—J L Aherne, M A, to Northampton, H S Jackson, to Chatham Hospital, S T O'Grady, to Cambridge June 8, J H Thomas, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington May 28.

Surgeons—R T A Lavinge, B A, to Vivid, supernumerary, P V Jackson, and F J Barter, B A, M B, to Pembroke, supernumerary June 7, M L M Vaudin, M B, to Plymouth Hospital June 8, F J Barter, B A, M B, to Medusa June 8, A W B Livesay, M B, to Pembroke, H G T Major, to Ilie hein June 1, J Shand, M B, to Victory May 16.

Chaplain—The Rev O R F Hughes, M A, to Renown June 8.

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—The Rev E G Cull, M A, to Powerful, the Rev J H Pitman, M A, to Mars June 8.

Naval Instructor—T Slator, B A, to Renown June 8.

Staff Paymaster—A Hubie, to Powerful, June 8.

Assistant Paymasters—C H Rowe, as secretary to Admiral Domville, W Bell and W J Buil, as secretary's clerks, all to Alexandra June 15.

Gunner—W Mason, to Mersey T.

Chief Boatswain—J C Andrews, to Benbow.

Boatswains—D Dodd, to Victorious, T S Mathews, to Powerful, T A E J Boanquet, Empress of India.

Surgeon and Agent—P C P Taylor, at Hastings May 27.

Admiralty, May 25—Acting Engr R Baron has been confirmed in rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet Jan 1, 1896.

May 27—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Comdr J Masterman has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Captain, Lieut W F G Clarke has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander May 26.

May 27—Royal Naval Reserve—H W Edrupt has been appointed Honorary Paymaster, The following gentlemen have been appointed Honorary Assistant Paymasters:—J Clark, and F Ambridge.

May 28—The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet:—H P Turnbull, W B Maurice, C R Shewar M P, S Roach, E Arkright, M B, E D J O'Malley, M Breton, W K Hopkins, W H O Garde, R F Clark, F C Stearn, H E Fryer, A C Dean, S Conner, M B, R H Moreement, E Follot and H Hunt.

May 29—Staff Paymr W O Bedford has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Edwardes, Lieut, Bo, 2nd R W O Grs, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 18.

Newberley, Capt, Bengal, 8th B C, on furlough, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 18.

Powell, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave to England.
McLlachlan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Wimberley Capt, Bengal, 8th C, on furlough, to England.
Macdonald, Lt, Punjab, 14th Sikhs, on duty, to Mombassa.
Colin, Lt, Punjab, R E, on leave, to England.
Young, Lt, Punjab, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Austin, Lt, Mis, R E, on duty, to Mombassa.
Mitchell, Surgn Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, to England.
Galbraith, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex Regt, on leave, to England.

JUNE 19.

Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G, to rejoin, to Poona.
Atkinson, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Bankipore.
Hamilton, Surgn Lt Col, Bengal, 1-3rd Gurkhas, on duty, to Almora.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st June, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 a.m., at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, for the purpose of Firing the Jubilee Salute of 60 guns.
2. Dress.—Full dress with side arms patties not to be worn. Side arms etc., will be issued at the Club before parade.
3. Order No. 3 of the 19th instant should read:—Gunner C. G. Roberts.
3. The following members having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gunners J. S. Hickey and C. Norman.
4. The following member having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Gr. B. A. Hanson, and Hon. Member F. N. Shallis.
5. Head-quarters will be closed on Monday and Tuesday next the 21st and 22nd instant.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

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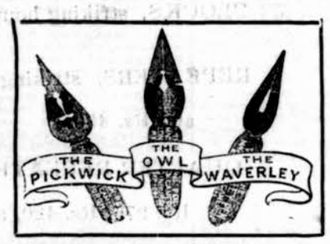

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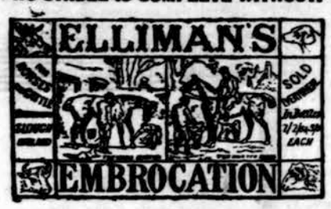

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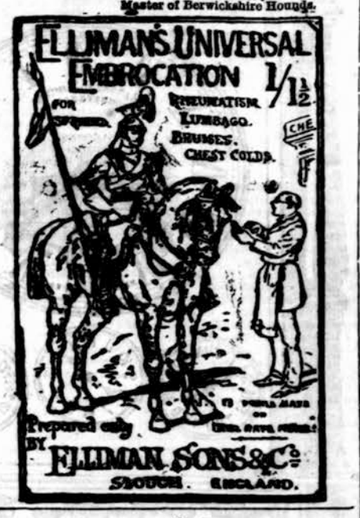
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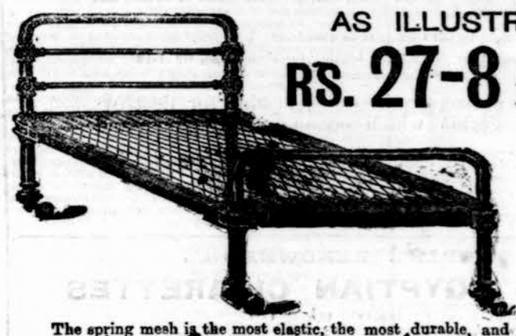

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Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

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GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Minister of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

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HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY US

At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:

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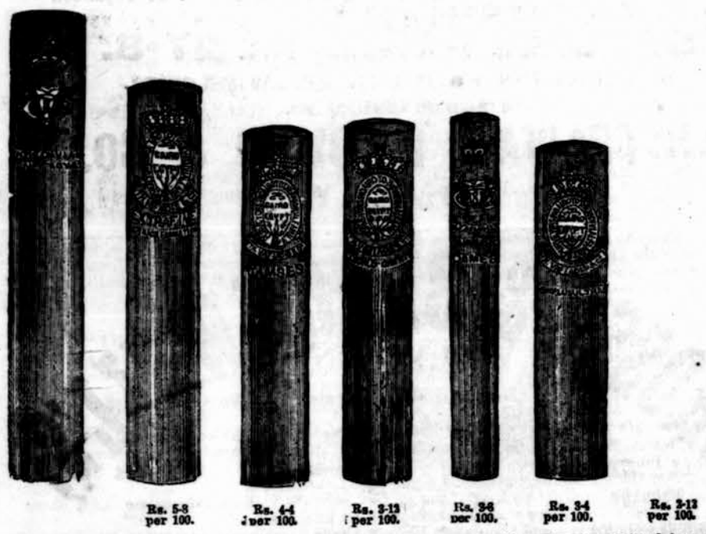
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
72, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.



Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-6 per 100. Rs. 2-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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FOR DIABETES.
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FOR RHEUMATISM.
FOR GOUT.

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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

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HUNTLY BLEND OF FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

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HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

Fac-simile of Label.

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ALL MERCHANTS.

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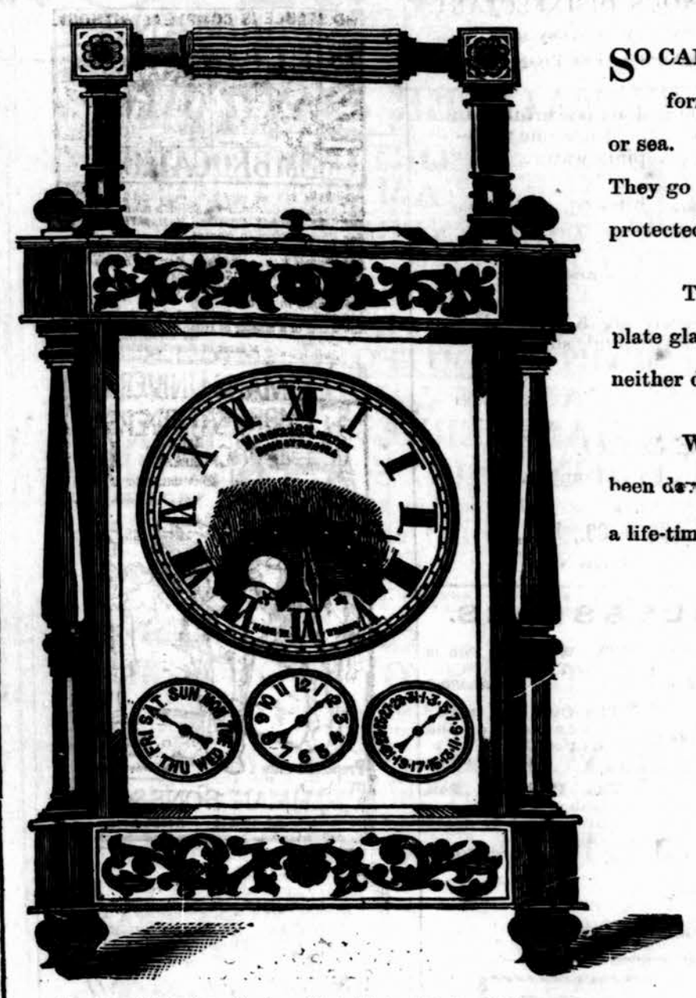

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

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We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

TIME PIECES (non-strikers), Rs. 35, Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

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REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275 and Rs. 490.

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REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,

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"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¼ inches.

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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ELECTRODYNE

For Rheumatism & Gout.

Electrodyne is a new remedy for Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Pains and Enlargements of the Joints, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all Inflammatory Diseases of a kindred nature.

DIRECTION FOR USE.

Apply with gentle friction to the painful part night and morning, or three times a day.

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ELECTRODYNE.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

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TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENZ'S CELEBRATED "RAZORITE" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with

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